

## HUNDREDS DEAD IN COLLAPSE OF GRANDSTAND AT HONGKONG RACE MEETING

### RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMAN TERMS; TO MAKE PEACE

Lenin And Trotsky Send  
Message To Berlin Con-  
ceding Everything

### SOVIETS AGREE

Central Committee Votes  
126 To 85 To Yield  
To Enemy

### FLEET TO BE LOST?

All Icebound And Will Fall  
Into Teuton Hands  
Unless Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—(By wire-  
less).—A Russian official message  
states that the Maximalist leaders,  
Lenin and Trotsky, have sent a mes-  
sage to Berlin stating the acceptance  
by Russia of Germany's peace condi-  
tions and also that Russia is send-  
ing a delegation to Brest-Litovsk.

The Petrograd correspondent of  
the Times states that a British mili-  
tary order has been issued to all  
British subjects of military age in  
Petrograd hitherto exempted to be  
ready to start for England at six  
hours' notice.

Other British subjects, who are  
able to go, especially women and  
children, are advised to leave Russia  
without delay.

Petrograd, February 24.—The  
Central Executive Committee of the  
Soviets agreed to the terms of peace  
by 126 votes to 85. There were 26  
abstentions.

The Russian fleet, including a  
number of modern dreadnoughts, is  
icebound at Revel and Helsingfors  
and it is feared that unless it is de-  
stroyed it may fall into the hands  
of the Germans, as the crews will  
not fight.

Amsterdam, February 23.—A  
message sent from Vienna yesterday  
states that the Austrian Premier, Dr.  
Seldler, speaking in the Lower  
House, emphasised that Austria-  
Hungary is not participating in the  
military action of Germany against  
Russia. The announcement was  
cheered.

The Vienna correspondent of the  
Frankfurter Zeitung explains that  
Count Czernin's resolve to cede Chom  
to the Ukraine was due to his anxiety  
to conclude peace and thereby keep up  
the spirits of the Austrians and score  
off Trotsky. These considerations  
even outweighed the certainty of  
alienating the support of the Poles.

A message from Berlin states  
that the Reichstag has ratified the  
Treaty of Peace with the Ukraine.

### U-BOAT WAR DELAYED TOO LONG, SAYS TIRPITZ

German Admiral Declares Allied  
Measures Impeded Effective-  
ness Of Submarinism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 23.—Ad-  
dressing a meeting of the Father-  
land Party at Cologne on the 20th,  
Admiral von Tirpitz said: "We  
must show we are superior to En-  
gland in tenacity. The Western  
Powers constitute our greatest  
danger. Unhappily intensive sub-  
marinism was so long delayed that  
the enemy's counter-measures im-  
peded its speedy effect. We shall,  
however, hold out longer than En-  
gland."

Admiral von Tirpitz concluded by  
declaring that the question of Bel-  
gium remained the pivot of the war.

### Four Chinese Taken For French Murders

As a sequel to the murder of three  
French officers in the southern pro-  
vinces some two years ago four Chi-  
nese have been arrested in the French  
Concession by French Municipal  
detectives, it is reliably reported. It  
is expected that more of the men im-  
plicated in the murder will be appre-  
hended shortly.

### Japanese Agreed Action Is Necessary To Keep Germans From Far East

First Step Is To Prevent Railroads From Falling Into  
Their Hands, Is General Belief

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 25.—Public at-  
tention here is now concentrated on  
the necessity of safeguarding the  
peace of the Far East against the  
intrusion of German influence  
through Siberia, even among leaders  
of thought. Some persons ap-  
prehend activities by German sub-  
marines and aeroplanes from  
Vladivostok at no distant date and  
opinions are agreed on the necessity  
of taking immediate steps on the  
part of this country in order to  
check the German menace to the  
peace of this part of the world.

It is generally felt as a first step  
that purposeful measures must  
promptly be taken to prevent the  
Russian railroads to the Far East  
from falling into the hands of the  
Germans.

Two hundred thousand Austrian  
and German prisoners in Siberia are  
reported to have been liberated and  
supplied with arms and this alone is  
thought to be a serious menace.

The Government is silent but  
there is reason to believe that pre-  
parations have been completed for  
enabling the nation to rise to the  
occasion whenever action becomes  
necessary. The Government, how-  
ever, is believed to be actuated with  
a feeling carefully to avoid anything  
likely to invite suspicion among the  
Powers concerning the true purpose  
and aim of this country in coping  
with the new situation created by  
the collapse of Russia. It is believed  
that, however urgently it may be-  
come necessary for Japan to act, it  
will be only after the fullest under-  
standing has been effected with  
Great Britain, the United States  
and the other Allies and an assur-  
ance has been received from the  
Allies that Japan will be allowed  
perfect freedom in safeguarding the  
interests of the Allies and the peace  
of the Far East, without fear of

being subjected to any kind of  
suspicion on their part.

Some of the Members of the  
Cabinet are confidently reported to  
be for action first, in view of the  
gravity of the consequences, but the  
Premier is known to be very  
cautious.

It is safe to surmise that the  
Government is strongly impressed  
with the necessity of guarding  
against any misunderstanding that  
Japan is taking advantage of the  
new situation solely for the pro-  
motion of her own interests.

Baron Motono, the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, made a speech in  
the House of Peers this morning  
reviewing the Russian situation, re-  
capitulating the facts already pub-  
lished.

After he had concluded, the  
Imperial Nominee, Mr. Senshi Egi,  
invited the attention of Baron  
Motono to the possibility of Vladiv-  
ostok becoming a rendezvous for  
German submarines and aero-  
planes.

Baron Motono replied that the  
Government would not lose sight of  
such a contingency.

The next interpellator, Dr.  
Takahashi, formerly Chief of the  
Bureau of Legislation in the Okuma  
Ministry, pointed out that Japan  
was the only power which possessed  
the necessary means to act in this  
part of the world and he asked why  
the Government was hesitating  
when the danger was as imminent  
as at present. He expressed the  
opinion that Japan is now in a po-  
sition to take the initiative before it  
was too late but he was afraid the  
Government was too concerned  
regarding the feelings of the  
Powers.

Baron Motono replied that he was  
not in a position to give any de-  
finite information on this point.

### MRS. F. N. DOUBLEDAY IS DEAD IN CANTON

Wife Of Publisher And Red  
Cross Worker Passes Away  
During Campaign

Telegraphic word to United States  
Consul-General Thomas Sammons yes-  
terday told of the death in Canton of  
Mrs. F. N. Doubleday of New York,  
wife of the well-known publisher and  
American Red Cross worker, who had  
only recently arrived with her hus-  
band to aid in Red Cross promotion  
work in the Far East. The message  
stated that Mrs. Doubleday died while  
doing Red Cross work, but no further  
details of the sad happening were  
given.

Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday were to  
have arrived in Shanghai on the  
Ecuador, due March 2, to engage in  
work along Red Cross lines and many  
preparations had been made for their  
reception and entertainment. These,  
of course, will now be abandoned, as  
will also the program of speaking  
which Mr. Doubleday was to have  
taken up. Mrs. Doubleday was to  
have appeared for a talk before the  
American Woman's Club here and  
both she and her husband were to  
have assisted in the formation of an  
American Red Cross chapter in  
Shanghai. It is expected, notwith-  
standing his bereavement, that Mr.  
Doubleday will hold several con-  
ferences here regarding the forming of  
the local chapter.

Mr. Doubleday, as a special emissary  
from the American Red Cross Society,  
arrived in Manila on January 29 after  
a stay in Japan, where he also dis-  
cussed Red Cross matters. It is his  
firm, that of Doubleday, Page and Co.,  
which publishes the Red Cross  
Magazine. His partner is Mr. Walter  
Hines Page, American Ambassador  
to London.

### The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine. The maxi-  
mum temperature yesterday was 66.9  
and the minimum 52.2, the figures for  
the corresponding day last year being  
49.3 and 42.7.

### SECRET BALLOT REFUSED BY PRUSSIAN RULERS

Newspapers Express Fears Of  
Popular Rising And Effect  
On Troops' Morale

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Zurich, February 23.—The Berlin  
newspapers appear with enormous  
headlines recording the refusal of  
the Constitutional Reform Com-  
mittee to accept the Government's  
scheme for equal, direct, secret  
ballot in Prussia.

The fury of all the newspapers  
voicing the views of the Left Party  
is unbounded and they talk of a day  
of universal mourning and fear the  
people will rise against their  
tyrants.

The Berliner Volks-Zeitung em-  
phasises the disastrous impression  
the decision will produce in the  
trenches.

### Rev. Hind Appointed To Fukien Bishopric

Headmaster Of High School At  
Fochow Named To Succeed  
Retired Church Official

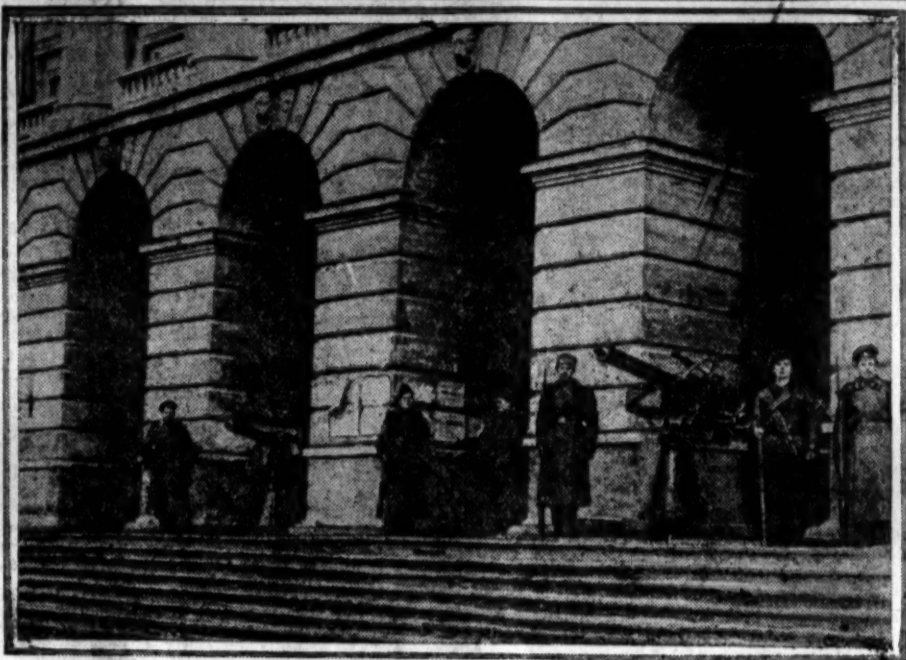
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 21.—The Rev-  
erend John Hind, Headmaster of  
the Church Missionary Society's  
High School at Fochow, has been  
appointed Bishop of Fukien in suc-  
cession to the Right Reverend H.  
M. E. Price, who has retired.

### To Raise Funds For Chinese In France

Y.M.C.A. Asking For £70,000 To  
Promote Welfare Of Labor-  
ers Sent 'Over There'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 21.—The Young  
Men's Christian Association is  
making an appeal for £70,000 to be  
used for the welfare of the many  
thousands of Chinese laborers in  
France. The China Association has con-  
tributed over £10,000.

### Bolsheviki Headquarters, Guarding Smolnyi Institute In Petrograd



The different uniforms worn by these Bolsheviki troops gives an idea of the disruption of the Russian armies. Troops from different regiments quit the front and poured into Petrograd. In the attempt at re-organisation regiments were formed from the soldiers overrunning the city, which accounts for the different uniforms worn by the troops in the above picture. These soldiers are guarding the Bolshevik Headquarters, Smolnyi Institute, in Petrograd.

### Donation Of Local Overseas Club Wins Gen. Haig's Thanks

Field Marshal Writes Letter  
Saying Attitude Of Britons  
Abroad Encourages Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—Field Mar-  
shal Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter  
to the Overseas Club, thanking the  
Shanghai Branch for a donation of  
£1,300 for hampers for the front,  
says:

"This practical demonstration that  
Britons overseas are prepared to  
undergo great sacrifices for the com-  
mon cause is most encouraging to  
everyone fighting in France."

### Kaiser And Emperor In Conference At Main

Chiefs Of Staff A-Also Present  
At Significant Meeting  
At Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 23.—The Em-  
peror Charles of Austria has had a  
conference with the Kaiser at Main  
Headquarters. Marshal von Hinden-  
burg, General von Ludendorff and  
General von Arz, Chief of the Austro-  
Hungarian General Staff, attended.

### Turks Reoccupying Armenian Territory

Begin Taking Over Region Cap-  
tured By Russians; Now Only  
Eight Miles From Trebizond

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—The Turks  
are rapidly reoccupying Armenia and,  
following their entry to the important  
center of Erzingan, they have now  
occupied Platana, only eight miles  
from Trebizond.

### Protect Foreign Ships, Warning From Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—The Cabinet  
has issued the following order to the  
Tuchun and Military Commanders  
along the Yangtze.

"Effective protection should be by all  
means be afforded to foreign steamers  
plying along the Yangtze. In order  
to avoid misunderstanding you are  
instructed to order all your sub-  
ordinates not to interfere with the  
movements of foreign steamers."

### GEN. HORVATH IN PEKING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—General Hor-  
vath, Chief of the Chinese-Eastern  
Railway Administration at Harbin,  
has arrived in Peking.

### GERARD REVEALS MORE OF KAISER'S INTRIGUE

American Ambassador Relates  
How Germany Tried To  
Alienate Japan And U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—The Times  
publishes the first instalment of a  
new book on Germany by Mr. James  
W. Gerard, formerly American Am-  
bassador at Berlin.

In this instalment he gives his  
impressions of the Kaiser and the  
workings of absolute monarchical  
rule.

To illustrate the Kaiser's craft,  
Mr. Gerard reveals an incident at a  
New Year's reception in 1914, when  
the Kaiser excited the curiosity of  
other diplomats by conversing at  
length with Mr. Gerard and the  
Turkish Ambassador.

"What the Kaiser said to me  
shows his subtlety of purpose. The  
Kaiser talked to me at length about  
what he called Japan's designs on  
the United States. He warned me  
that Mexico was full of Japanese  
spies and an army of Japanese  
Colonels.

"He also spoke about France,  
saying that he had made every  
effort to make up with France, but  
the French refused to meet his over-  
tures and he would not try again  
to heal the breach between France  
and Germany. Little did I know  
then the purpose at the back of that  
conversation but it is clear now that  
the Emperor wished to have the  
Government of the United States  
persuaded through me that he was  
really trying to keep Europe at  
peace and that the responsibility for  
what was going to happen would  
be on France."

"But his reference to Japan and  
the alleged hostility against us on  
the part of fanciful hordes of  
Japanese in Mexico made me wonder  
at the time."

"There were many evidences sub-  
sequent to that reception on New  
Year's Day of the attempt to  
alienate us from Japan. As a  
climax, clarifying what the Em-  
peror had in mind, came the Zim-  
mermann Note."

"Plotting and intriguing for  
power and mastery, such is the  
business of absolute rulers, which is  
today the thing, as President  
Wilson calls it, which brought the  
American people face to face with  
Kaiserism."

### Wireless Agreement With Mitsui Rumored

Report Says Ministry Of Navy  
Has Arrived At Understand-  
ing With Japanese Firm

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—It is un-  
derstood that an agreement concerning  
wireless has been concluded between  
the Ministry of the Navy and Mitsui's,  
but details are not available.

### Townshend's Defeat In Mesopotamia Due To Hindu Collegian

University Student Said To Have  
Betrayed Plans; Trials In In-  
dian Conspiracy Progressing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 23.—The fol-  
lowing telegrams received by wire-  
less from San Diego, Cal., dated  
February 21, have been handed to  
Reuter's Agency by the American  
Legation:

San Francisco.—Letters from  
Kahn to Ram Chandra, which have  
been introduced in the Hindu trial,  
attributed General Townshend's de-  
feat in Mesopotamia to Kahn, a  
former student of the University of  
California. The revolutionists carried  
on a propaganda among the  
Indian troops and the latter refused  
to do battle. When the Turks cap-  
tured General Townshend's army of  
twelve thousand men, Kahn asked  
Chandra to send more "patriots" to  
work among the army.

Washington.—Army officials are  
surprised at the reports that the Ger-  
mans control the air over the  
American line. Secretary of War  
Baker has refused to sanction dis-  
cussion of the reorganization of the  
Quartermaster Corps, which has  
been completed. General Goethals  
will ensure continual supplies.  
Specialised civilians have been  
placed at the head of most depart-  
ments. The Railroad Administra-  
tion, with the approval of the  
President, will investigate power,  
light and other public utilities,  
where stability is threatened by war  
conditions. A recommendation for  
an increase of rates is possible.

Petrograd.—The latest Russian de-  
velopments have made impossible  
the assistance which the Allies had  
planned.

American Front, France.—Ameri-  
can shells have hit important enemy  
positions.

### Spanish Press Urges Break With Germany

Newspapers Incensed Over  
Sinking Of Maraspio Ad-  
vocate Drastic Measures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 23.—The press is  
very angry concerning the sinking of  
the Maraspio and suggests the  
withdrawal of Spanish protection of  
German interests and even advocates  
a rupture of diplomatic relations.

### Death Of Hongkong's Ex-Governor Reported

Sir Henry Blake Dead In Lon-  
don; Was Head Of Colony  
From 1897 To 1903

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—The death  
is announced of Sir Henry Blake,  
Governor of Hongkong, 1897-1903.

### FIRE BREAKS OUT IN RUINS, MAKING TRAP FOR VICTIMS

Number Of Bodies Already  
Taken Out Estimated  
At 200

### MOSTLY CHINESE

Number Of Japanese And  
Few Portuguese Also  
Reported Lost

### TROOPS SUMMONED

Is Worst Holocaust In  
Memory Of Hongkong  
Inhabitants

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 26.—A  
terrible catastrophe has just oc-  
curred at the race-course. The  
whole length of the Chinese stands  
suddenly collapsed and hundreds of  
persons were trampled to death.  
Fire broke out and hundreds more  
perished in the holocaust. The fire  
is still burning. Troops are render-  
ing assistance.

The tragedy baffles description.  
The stands, which were con-  
structed of bamboo and had a  
thatched roof, burnt with fierce  
rapidity and were reduced to ashes  
in half an hour, rendering the work  
of rescue extremely difficult and  
dangerous. A large number of in-  
fermented bodies have been brought  
out of the ruins.

First Aid By Foreign Women  
The grandstand has been conver-  
ted into a hospital for first aid and  
the ladies of Hongkong are work-  
ing heroically amid harrowing  
scenes.

Some Portuguese are among the  
victims.

The telephone wires have been  
burnt down, and the golf-house  
practically gutted.

Some civilians have been injured  
while engaged in the work of rescue  
and as I write a British sailor has  
been brought into the grandstand  
unconscious.

The races have been abandoned.  
Story Of Survivor

One of the victims of the tragedy,  
Mr. J. M. Britto, related the follow-  
ing story:

"I was working in Warren's  
Stand at the pari-mutuel counter  
when I felt the stand rocking as if  
there was an earthquake. Suddenly  
the structure collapsed and I found  
myself buried under the counter. I  
tried to extricate myself and also  
to help others who were in a similar  
predicament. Then I felt a heat-  
wave about thirty yards distant and  
realised that a fire had broken out.  
I struggled to get out of the position  
in which I was pinned, when a  
European policeman grabbed me by  
the shoulders and dragged me out  
with a fractured arm. I looked  
about for Mr. Olsen and his sons  
but could not find them. The fire  
by this time was raging fiercely and  
the other adjoining stands toppled  
over on ours. Most of the people on  
our stand escaped, though some of  
them were injured."

Mr. Pedro Xavier, the owner of  
another stand, recounted his terri-  
ble experiences. His sister, Miss  
Daria M. Xavier, has been burned  
to death and his brother, Mr. Paolo  
de Gama Xavier, seriously injured  
and other members of his family  
were bruised. It was only owing to  
the heroic efforts of a police re-  
servist, Mr. L. Lopes, that his  
family was saved.

Police-Sergeant Kennelly, while  
rescuing injured people, had to be  
brought to the grandstand for first  
aid.

Blackboards, tables and anything  
handy were converted into improv-  
ed stretchers while the medical men  
and ladies worked indefatigably to  
relieve the injured.

Flames 50 Feet High  
The stands burnt like a roaring  
furnace and some of the victims,  
while climbing up on the roof to  
escape, dropped into the crater,  
flames of which were leaping fifty  
feet into the air. Women and  
children cried for help, but the

Names consumed their victims in-  
exorably.

The Chinese have been saved: Mr. J. J. Blake is seriously injured and has been taken to hospital, while Police-Sergeant Kennelly has recovered.

All motor-cars and private conveyances have been requisitioned. The mortuary is full of dead and the hospitals nearly full of injured.

Sailors have been called out to strengthen the military cordon round the scene of the disaster. Heaps of incinerated corpses are lying among the burning embers which cannot be identified.

Among the stands which have been burned is one belonging to the Japanese Benevolent Society and it is supposed that some Japanese are among the victims. Consul-General Suzuki and the Consul Staff and also the President of the Benevolent Society have visited the scene and are personally conducting investigations. Consul-General Suzuki informed Reuter's representative that he cannot say how many casualties have occurred among his countrymen and only an approximate estimate will be possible after an investigation.

#### Officials Direct Rescue Work

The Governor, Sir Henry May; the Colonial Secretary, General Ventris; Colonel Ward, the Director of Public Works, and the Captain Superintendent of Police are directing the men on the scene of the catastrophe.

There are various theories concerning the origin of the disaster, one being that some Chinese started a panic with the object of robbery.

There have been 37 admissions to the Civil Hospital, one being a European, of which three have died; twelve to the Royal Naval Hospital, one of whom has died, and 11 to the Tungwah Hospital. Three shroffs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are missing.

The breeze blew on the flames, which set the Golf Club house on fire. Burning and roaring like a furnace, the Club House was completely gutted. The row of trees along the side of the road was also consumed.

The members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and all the services worked like Trojans. One member of the Ambulance Corps stated that two hundred incinerated corpses have already been piled up. How many more there are in the ruins it is impossible to ascertain.

The Fire Brigade is endeavoring to save the United Services and the other clubhouses.

The military have established a cordon round the scene of the holocaust.

Nothing so appalling has been seen within the memory of the inhabitants of Hongkong. Amidst scenes of grief and pleasure the Angel of Death, with terrible suddenness, reaped his harvest under the very eyes of a multitude bent on pleasure, and subdued and overcast with gloom the multitude of spectators on the grandstand, which resembles a hospital. Ladies in holiday attire eagerly rendered first aid to injured Europeans and Chinese men, women and children. Motor cars are hurrying to and fro, conveying the victims to the nearest hospital, but the interruption of the telephone through the wires being burnt hampers speedy communication with the city.

The Chinese stands at the Hongkong race course, it is learned here, were not in close proximity to the grandstand but were constructed inside the track, between it and the golf club, and extended past the three-quarter mile post.

They are temporary bamboo and matched stands erected by Chinese or Portuguese to whom the concession is farmed out by the Golf Club according to the highest bids for the privilege. These stands are utilized by tremendous numbers of Chinese. Conjecture here as to the probable cause of the outbreak of fire following collapse of the stands finds no explanation for it unless it might have been the result of presence of oil-stoves in the structure.

## Peking Politics Today Is Perfect Chinese Puzzle

Nobody In Capital Now Knows Why Or Wherefore Of What Is Happening

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, February 23.—The political situation here is a perfect Chinese puzzle. Nobody can explain why any appointment has been made, why any appointment has been cancelled, or the why and the wherefore of anything. The most important change of the past few days has been the semi-retirement of General Wang Shih-chen from the office of Prime Minister. This took place two days ago. Nominally, indeed, it is only a sick leave, but it is understood that his locum tenens, Chien Neng-hsun, Minister of the Interior, is only holding the post for a few days until somebody else can be persuaded definitely to take it over.

In the meantime, General Wang Shih-chen, who actually holds no other office, is attending regularly to certain military affairs, so as to keep his hand in, presumably, and is proving very active as a go-between. There are no candidates for the office of Prime Minister, in the usual sense of the term. Instead of there being any candidates, the President has to hawk the job all round the higher official circles, and even then nobody will take it. It is not expected that Chien Neng-hsun will finally fill the post, as he has distinctly stated that he does not want it. The President has approached two other men, Hsiung Hsi-ling and Tien Wen-lich, both of whom have begged to be excused, the former because he says he is too busy with problems of flood relief and the latter because he has no political experience.

#### Premier To Come From South?

If there could be a settlement between north and south, Hsiung Hsi-ling, who has previously held the office of Prime Minister, would be an excellent occupant of the post, for he is modern in his ideas, a thoroughly good business man, and has the knack of getting on with all who have to do business with him. There are rumors that some "person now in the south" will shortly accept the post; but unless parliament returns such a person, who, although his designation is intentionally vague, is understood to be one of the Southern leaders, would be most unlikely either to be offered or to accept the post.

The possibility of a convocation of parliament is now being seriously discussed. As was suggested in this correspondence several days ago, the revised parliamentary laws are not greatly revised after all. There is no real change in principle. The main change is that the number of members of parliament is greatly reduced, and at the same time the qualifications for membership of the senate are in some respects stiffened, but in others broadened. Under the old parliamentary law there were 598 members of the House of Representatives and 274 members of the Senate; under the new law there would be 370 Representatives and 176 Senators. Under the old law,

the property qualification for a senator was \$500, under the new law it would be \$1,000.

Under the old law, parliament could prolong its ordinary session of four months to any length it liked. Under the new law it may only extend its session for two months. This is a somewhat important point, as it leaves parliament practically out of office for six months of the year, and the new law does not make provision for the continual session in Peking of what may be called a watch committee of Parliament, whose business it should be to keep an eye on the doings of the Government and make strong protest whenever the Government acted unconstitutionally. Such a Committee was not provided for by the old Parliament Law, but it was provided for in the draft constitution under consideration when parliament was dismissed.

#### Aimed To Placate South

It is generally considered that the parliament law has been modified only in a limited number of points in order to placate the south. It is contended that by making very few alterations in the law the Government can offer the south virtually what it wants, the old parliament law, though theoretically it is not the same; and the south can accept what is considerably more than half a loaf, in fact it is almost a complete loaf, though it is not the same loaf.

The south in accepting this revised law would get the substance and forego the shadow, though to do so would be to abandon some nice points of principle. No great enthusiasm has been displayed over the new law, probably because it was not drastically enough revised to suit the Northern extremists, but the changes on the whole are such as would commend themselves to an impartial mind, and they are such as many outside observers have suggested. With the sacrifice of a few minutes of principle, and also of the demand for the restoration of the old parliament, it is felt that the south could well accept what has been offered. If such acceptance were forthcoming the new elections would take place at once, parliament would be in session by the end of July, and the presidential and vice-presidential elections could then take place forthwith.

#### Mail Notices

##### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Ckusen M. Feb. 23  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusai Mar. 9  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Mar. 2

## Japanese Active In Mediterranean Sea

Tokio Gets Reports Of Fleet's Successes In Repulsing U-Boat Attacks

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, February 25.—Official.—The Japanese squadron in the Mediterranean is engaged in guarding a portion of that sea which is frequented by enemy submarines. The enemy has attempted several attacks but each time it is believed that our counter-attacks were efficacious and we sank them.

## Shipping Inadequate For Cotton Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—At the monthly conference of cotton employers and operatives and Lancashire members of the House of Commons at the House of Commons, it was reported that the understanding to allow cotton imports sufficient to supply 60 per cent of the spindles has been carried out up to the present but the shipping of exports is inadequate and the stocks of the manufacturers are accumulating.

## NEW SALT COMMISSIONER

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, February 26.—The Salt Commissioner, Ting Mi-yang, who was appointed by the Central Government, has been removed by the Civil Governor, Mu Ying-hsien. Senator Li Mow-chi has been appointed acting Salt Commissioner.

Yunnan and Kweichow have responded to the request made by the Canton Military Government to appropriate funds for the regular meeting of the National Assembly.

## 5,000 Students At Bay At Helsingfors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 22.—The besieged students in the Helsingfors district mentioned in yesterday's cables number five thousand. They are stranded on Pelling Archipelago and the Swedish Minister of Marine has announced that a naval expedition to rescue them is impossible owing to the ice.

Representations are being made to Helsingfors.

## NEW TEUTON OFFENSIVE IS AWAITED BY ITALY

Central Powers Close Swiss Frontier, Indicating Troops Are Being Moved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 23.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, February 21, from an authoritative Italian source:

The Central Powers have again closed the Swiss frontier. As on previous occasions this should indicate an intention of transporting new troops to the Italian front for the renewal of the offensive.

After the last offensive against Italy there was a crisis in the Austrian high command. General Borevich left the lower Piave to replace the Archduke Eugen. Later, it appeared that he would be replaced in his turn, but a few days ago at a meeting presided over by the Emperor he was confirmed in the supreme command on the Italian front.

It would seem that he is preparing a spring offensive between Lake Garda and Astico, where movements of troops could be observed and active preparations manifested until a few days ago. Between Mount Grappa and the Piave all is calm. General Kirchback, newly established at Udine, has assumed command of the enemy divisions between Montello and the sea, having under him General Wurms and Henrquez.

During the past few weeks our aviators observed that the Austrian forces on the Piave were thinning and moving towards Trent, but the reinforcement of the weakened forces has begun, fresh troops continually arriving from the Russian and Rumanian fronts and crowding the lines of communication in the Friuli district.

Much useful work has been done at Versailles. M. Clemenceau's paper, *Homme Libre*, says that Cadorna made an excellent impression. His evident competence and the lucidity of his ideas and words gave great weight to his suggestions.

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## WORLD'S DUTY IS TO FREE GERMANY

Dr. Duncan Of Yale Says Breaking Of Power Is Only Alternative

### MILITARISM MUST GO German Empire On Prussian Basis Is Perpetual Menace To World

An article so "pat" that it seems entirely to clear up the German militaristic viewpoint, was published by the New York Times on January 16, from the pen of Dr. George M. Duncan, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Yale University, the article follows:

"A quarter of a century ago the late Professor Paulsen of Berlin, speaking of occurrences that have tended to change historical values, (cf. his 'Introduction to Philosophy,' English translation, p. 318,) exclaimed: 'Think of the Renaissance, the Reformation, the French Revolution, . . . and the German Empire on a Prussian basis! That last phrase, 'the German Empire on a Prussian basis' accurately designates the source of the present world cataclysm and names the evil that must be eradicated before either Germany or the world at large can know lasting peace."

"The difference between a mere empire, even an autocratic empire like the Russia of Tsar Nicholas, and an empire on a Prussian basis, is momentous. America and the Allies are not fighting a mere German Empire, but the German Empire on a Prussian basis. Were that fact and what it means kept steadily in mind, no intelligent man could be a pacifist or entertain for a moment any proposition looking toward a peace remotely resembling that proposed by the present German rulers. The history of Prussia, her governmental system in theory and in practice, the teaching of her scholars and of her writers on the philosophy of the State, and the reiterated declarations of her publicists and spokesmen in all walks of life but echo the declaration uttered in my ears in my student days in Berlin a third of a century ago—'Prussia is a military State.' And what is a military State? A military State is a State the avowed primary purpose of which is to wage aggressive war; it is a State in which militarism is supreme and all other functions of the State are subservient to the military. The German Empire on a Prussian basis is such a State. That is the tremendous fact that Paulsen named. A Perpetual Menace

"Now such a State is a perpetual menace to its neighbors and to every other nation on the face of the earth, large or small. The Kaiser's constant threat of the mailed fist, shining armor, and gleaming sword, and the record of Germany's diplomacy and intrigue in every quarter of the globe abundantly reveal this. Take as a single illustration Germany's treatment of the United States in the Dewey incident at Manila, the 'Zenzuela' incident, the threat to Gerard, the attempt to embroil us with Japan, and her numberless other acts menacing our peace."

"If, therefore, the nations would end war, there must be an end to this standing menace of war—the German Empire on a Prussian basis. If they would have enduring peace they must remove this perpetual obstacle to peace. If they do not wish the world to become permanently an armed camp, and saddle upon themselves, in self-defense, a militarism that will match Germany's, they must carry on the war, regardless its cost in blood and treasure, until the German Empire on a Prussian basis ceases to exist by becoming either free or powerless. Mr. Balfour's phrase, 'a Germany, free or powerless,' states the only possible alternatives."

Wilson Reiterates It  
"All statements of war aims are beside the mark that do not put this as the fundamental and irrevocable aim. It is to the enduring credit of President Wilson that in no important utterance on the war since we entered it has he failed to name this aim. In his address to the Congress in April, in his message to Russia (May 26), in his Flag Day address, (June 14), in his reply to the Pope, (August 27), in his Buffalo Labor Convention address, (November 13), in his message to the Congress, (December 4), and in his recent address to the same body, (January 8,) it will be found. Its best statement is in the reply to the Pope:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which . . . now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

"Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George have not failed to emphasize the same aim, and every responsible spokesman of France and of Italy has done likewise. What the common citizen should do is to back his spokesman by keeping this fundamental aim constantly in mind and perpetually reiterating it: 'The German Empire on a Prussian basis is a menace to the world and must cease to exist; Germany must become free or powerless; German militarism must be discredited and disowned for all time.'"

## The Bible Must Be Read With 'Suspicious Discrimination' These Days

Not the letter, but the spirit; for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.—2 Corinthians, iii, 6.

The Church, declares a writer (W. G.) in The Christian Work, is responsible for guiding the thoughts of men. And it is because the Church has fallen short of the ideals implied in this responsibility that war is in the world today. It is a fundamental assumption of the nations that "every nation is a law unto itself." Out of this assumption have developed others, equally at variance with the precepts of Christianity. And these assumptions the churches have, "sometimes tacitly, sometimes openly, admitted as valid and justifiable."

The Bible has been quoted in an effort to back up this tenderness toward principles upon which, in the opinion of this writer, militarism is a reared-principles which set themselves in direct opposition to Christ's fundamental precept: "Love thy neighbor as thyself?"

The worst of the situation, in his opinion, is that the churches, by way of justifying this defence of the philosophy of Christ, have appealed directly to the Bible. "Their fundamental thesis has been that the Bible, in all its parts, is the infallible word of God, and that whatever the Bible anywhere enjoins or permits must be accepted as in accordance with the divine will." It is easy, he finds, on such a basis as this, "by explicit quotations from the Bible to justify all these dogmas of militaristic nationalism and all the cruelties and atrocities which grow out of them."

If, it is argued, all portions of the Bible are equally inspired, and if everything approved in the Bible (especially in the Old Testament) is lawful for Christians, then it would be impossible consistently to condemn anything that the Germans have done in this war as wrong. Then the editorial, after sketching these points, pursues its theme as follows:

"Now the manner in which the churches have treated the Bible has enabled and encouraged ignorant and superstitious and anti-Christian elements in the population to use it in defence and justification of war. Those who believe the Bible to be an infallibly inspired book have no difficulty whatever in supporting the nations in their anti-Christian policies. For the Bible is, of course, a collection of books which represent a good many phases of religious development. It contains a very interesting and instructive documentary record of the growth of religious ideas and ideals among the Hebrew people, beginning with them in the crude and semi-savage stages of their history and reflecting their changing conceptions of the deities they worshipped and their relations to them and to one another. In fact, the record makes it plain that they believed that every nation had a god of its own; that the god of every nation was its champion in its conflicts with the other peoples. These nations, led by their respective gods, were always at war with one another, and if the Bible is held to be an infallible book we find in it plenty of justification for war."

"The vast majority of readers of the Bible are, of course, wholly uncritical; they accept those parts which chime with their ideas or predilections, and set aside the rest. They are assured that it is all infallible and that it authorizes them to claim infallibility for the texts and propositions which serve their purposes."

"In fact, it has always been true that when nations go to war they immediately confine their devotion to reading mainly to the Old Testament. All those whose trade is war and who cannot be ignorant of the real character of the book they are using, often presume upon the ignorance of the multitude and find in the paganism of this ancient literature the authorization of war."

"This fast-and-loose method of dealing with the Bible has had much to do with the perpetuation of militaristic nationalism. It has kept the minds of men confused with respect to the real nature of this book; it has helped to bind upon the

Church a blinding superstition which has been the cause of much hatred and cruelty. The murder of Servetus by Calvin was defended by quotations from commands of God to exterminate the Canaanites; the burning of hundreds of thousands of innocent women in the Middle Ages on the charge of witchcraft was justified by an explicit Biblical command; and there has never been a war so brutal that abundant sanction could not be found in the Old Testament for its atrocities."

"Thus the Bible has been used by the Church to darken the minds and foment the hatreds and suspicions of men in such a way as to keep alive and perpetuate the militaristic nationalism which is the immediate cause of war. It is the fault, the crime, of the Church that the Bible has been used in this way—that it is used in this way all over the world today. For we suppose that not one in ten of the people in the Protestant Evangelical churches or Sunday schools of America today know the truth about the Bible."

"It would do the people no harm to know the truth about the Bible. It might do them a great deal of good. It would be instructive and useful to show them what strange and half savage ideas people used to have about God and His kingdom, and how, little by little, they have been led away from these ideas and up to a higher morality and a purer spiritual faith. The Bible will show them all that, if you will only tell the truth about the Bible. But if you give it to them as an absolutely inerrant book historically, ethnically, religiously, it is about the most dangerous book you can put into their hands."

### WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 21.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states:

"The market is dull and there has been a slight further fall in price. Shanghai Exchange is disposed to be steady."

It is reported from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with \$1,000,000 in gold before April in return for Mexico removing the restrictions on the export of silver. In this event supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances.

The silver holding of the Indian Treasury is the lowest since November 11, 1913.

## Lessons Drawn For China In Its Electricity System

The importance of China's profiting by the mistakes of other nations in the upbuilding of its electricity system and the need of foresight in standardising voltage and frequency with the view to future connecting up of the country's various systems, was emphasised in a paper read before the Engineering Society of China by Mr. W. J. Williams yesterday. The meeting was held in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms and the topic of Mr. Williams' paper was "Some Notes on Electricity Supply for China."

The speaker said that it is now generally admitted that an electricity supply undertaking forms one of the most important factors in the life and prosperity of a community not only as a service, but as an important commercial asset. The development of electricity supply undertakings in China has hardly begun and it is difficult to realise the enormous possibilities which await the future of this vast country. He referred to the work started by the Electricity Standardisation Committee formed by the Engineering Society of China and said that too much importance cannot be attached to this work which, unfortunately, has had to be left in abeyance due to the war.

Mr. Williams commenced by surveying the present condition of central station practice so as to judge the possibilities of the future. The two factors which tend to govern central station practice more than others are the cost of fuel and the necessity of centralisation of power supply. He pointed out the importance of a central station taking advantage of improvements if it is to continue to maintain its importance and usefulness to the community. Shanghai was given as an example as there is no doubt whatever that had it not been for its electricity supply undertaking there would not have been such development in its industry; so what has been done here can be done in other parts of China, provided that strict supervision and management, to develop the supply on proper lines, is secured.

The speaker suggested for an undeveloped country that plants might be classified as small, those under 500 kilowatts; moderate, those between 500 and 5,000 kilowatts; large, those between 5,000 and 50,000 kilowatts; and extra large, those plants above 50,000 kilowatts capacity.

One of the first considerations in the design of a central station, he said, is the number and size of its units. This question depends on local conditions which, both present and future, require to be very carefully considered so as to obtain as even a load curve as possible. He went into some detail regarding the power factor and its influence on the capacity of the plant, including the reserve capacity which, in the past, was often the overload capacity of the units; but the present day tendency is for manufacturers to design machines for a given rating without

considering the question of overload. It is frequently more difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution of conditions in a small plant than in a large one. As an example the speaker cited a case in which the plant is designed for continuous current, whereas alternating would have been more suitable. In a great many cases where continuous current has been adopted it has been found necessary to change to alternating, which has not only resulted in scrapping the plant equipment, but also that of the consumer. The question as to the most economical size of the units, according to the required capacity of the plant, was then discussed and the importance of leaving this point for the engineer who is responsible for the undertaking to decide, as there are many factors to be considered which a layman cannot be expected to understand.

In an undeveloped country like

China it is of the greatest importance that stations be so designed that interlinking of systems at some future date is possible and this is where the importance of the Standardisation Committee comes in. Just as standardisation of railway gauge forms an important matter in railway work, so standardisation of voltage and frequency should be aimed at, so that the multiplicity of voltages and frequencies met with in other countries is obviated, and China in this respect should benefit by the other nations' mistakes.

Mr. Williams then discussed the question of voltage and made some suggestions, after which, the selection of a suitable site for the station with due regard to water and fuel supply was considered. Regarding the question of fuel, he said that this problem would be more easily solved if the Chinese would only set their minds on the development of the natural resources of their country.

In conclusion, the Shanghai Municipal Council's undertaking was given as a fair example of a modern, up-to-date electrical undertaking and one which is now rapidly approaching the class of extra large power stations.

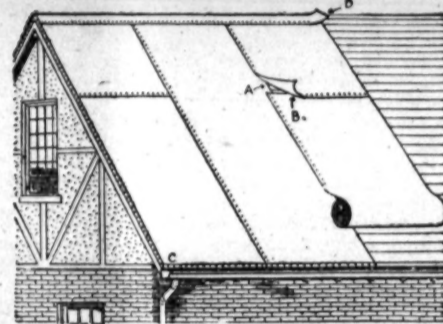
## Washington's Birthday Observed In Hangchow

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, February 23.—The American community met in full force last night in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Laselle to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The singing of the latest camp songs from home and knitting were the rival attractions of the evening. Delicious refreshments were served. The meeting was also the occasion of the fortnightly gathering of the Hangchow Branch of the American War Relief Association. It was announced by Mrs. R. J. McMullen, treasurer, that a box had just been forwarded to headquarters representing the handwork of the members. It included sixteen pairs of bed socks, seventeen bed jackets, five pairs of pajamas, six pairs of woolen socks, four knitted scarfs and eleven sweaters.

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## 'This Is Worst Midwinter Of War--Endurance Needed'

'Not For Ambition or Territory or Revenge But Only In A Burning Pity Will We Carry On'

By Gilbert Murray

There is a pall of bitter fog over London, but I have seen twice a gleam of pale sun, and we know that above the fog there is the old clear sunlight. This is the worst midwinter of the war, a winter pivoting upon Russia like every winter since 1914. In the first winter Paris and the coast were breathing again, saved by the Russian advance. In the next our greatest disappointment, the failure of the Dardanelles expedition, was caused by the inability of Russia to carry out her conjoint attack on the Bosphorus. In the third Rumania was destroyed because she relied on adequate Russian help and did not receive it. And in the winter of 1917 the Russian Revolution, which began in hope and determined the entrance of America into the war, is ending apparently in anarchy and despair. Italy is invaded; and the Germans, now safe on the side of Russia, are bringing enormous forces of men and guns to crush the Western Allies and have done with the war. And meantime the U-boats, which we have so often "mastered" and "had no more to fear from," are sinking from 14 to 16 large vessels a week.

In 1919, we are told, if our calculations are realised, we shall have something like ten million American troops in France, and can be certain of victory. That is, if all goes well on the Atlantic, and if England, France, and Italy can hold out.

We can hold out; there is no doubt of that. In food, in man-power, and in shipping, we can hold out till 1920 and longer. And there we sit, we and the enemy, face to face, each holding certain strong cards in his hand. We hold the German colonies, with Mesopotamia and Palestine; the growing American army; the command of the sea and of almost all the world's raw materials. And the enemy holds the conquered territories in Europe, the power of resisting starvation for an indefinite future, and the U-boats, like some hideous octopus which we can hack in pieces but cannot kill.

**Bolshevism**  
These are the obvious surface facts of the war. But let us look deeper. Russia, the cause of our present trouble, is in the hands of Bolsheviks. And "Bolshevik" from Polish, "much," means a revolutionary who wants the maximum of revolution, revolution to the uttermost. Bolshevism is no theory of practical government; it is not dependent on the knot of men who happen now to hold power in Petrograd. Bolshevism is Despair Militant. It is the child of misery, the indescribable, unfathomable misery which the war has spread over most of Eastern Europe from Poland to Serbia. These regions, like Armenia and much of the Turkish Empire, have suffered the extreme of possible suffering; and parts of Austria-Hungary and even of Germany have not been very far behind. Bolshevism has triumphed only in Russia, where the Government was weak. But the germs of it, like some deadly infection, are creeping from east to west. There are faint glimmerings of it even in this country, which knows of invasion and famine only by name, as it knows of iceberg or volcanoes.

**What Not To Do**  
And the New Year that was to have brought peace? In what spirit shall we face it in view of these two facts, the uphill prospect for our own arms and the incalculable misery of Europe? "Make peace at once, leaving Hindenburg to settle the details." "Go on with the war till all Germany is utterly crushed and the Reign of Justice on earth can be inaugurated by Lord Northcliffe and Sir Edward Carson." Neither the one nor the other. Both are forms of madness.

Let us go back to 1914 when we Liberals, led by great leaders and facing facts, decided in anguish of mind that the being most hated on earth must be undertaken and carried through. If we make peace now we make peace with Militarism triumphant. It is the chiefs of

the Army who now dictate German policy. Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the "unrestricted U-boat" are masters. The Socialists who protested against the wickedness of their policy are admitting that wickedness pays. The Reichstag Majority, which once cried out for a reasonable peace, is silent. The collapse of revolutionary Russia has seemed to prove that, after all, autocratic militarism is the secret of strength. If we propose peace now we are offering terms to the very dragon we set out to destroy.

### The Time For Peace

What end, then, is there? How will the moment ever come at which we can make the peace for which we are all longing? It will come whenever Germany wishes for peace rather than conquest, for that moment will bring the fall of German militarism. By "Germany" I mean some force strong enough to determine the action of the State. It may be revolution; it may be merely the fear of revolution; it may be the tardy triumph of that awakened conscience which shows such writers as Professor Foerster and Dr. Stuermer. But the germ of Bolshevism is already present and working. And Russia, however disorganised, is always there and always alive. When you depend on her she may fail you; when you think she is of no account she may become a consuming flame. Many a German soldier will spell out contemptuously the Bolshevik tract, or go laughingly to "fraternise" with these crack-brained Russians; but when he sees them going home to till their deserted fields while he is hauled off in a troop train, to be stunned and maimed and slaughtered on the Western Front in a quarrel that is not his own, he will wish he was like those Russians and wonder.

Hindenburg is about to launch a gigantic offensive on the Western front. We do not know where it will fall; we only know it will be enormous, a Verdun multiplied. And in spite of the troops from Russia, in spite of the enemy's new aeroplanes and guns and gases, we have faith that our armies will defeat it. And when Hindenburg falls back, having lost, say, a million men and obtained no decision, how will the mass of the Germans feel? There have been machine-guns posted in the streets of Hamburg and Leipzig for a long time past. Will not a time come when the soldiers set at those guns will refuse to fire them? At any rate, if, after the next great German offensive and its failure, there comes any reasonable proposal of peace, it will come not from the war-lords, but from their opponents. It will come because Germany is sickened of German militarism.

**The Peace We Need**  
That will be our time. That will be the opportunity for all those of us who are not lying when we speak of a war for peace and freedom, who are not talking loud about oppressed nationalities while our minds are busy with colonies and naval stations and lucrative openings for British or French trade, those who do not want a "sliding-scale peace" based on the extent of our victories, but an honest peace based on the needs of a wounded world.

Let us face facts. A just peace may not be easy. We are not fighting, and we are not fighting, for annexations and indemnities, for tariffs or boycotts or any imperialist end. But we are fighting for the freedom of the peoples of Europe, and that may prove a very hard thing to attain. We shall be able to free Belgium and France; the Allied armies are there, and we can attain our end, if need be, by fighting. The difficulty will arise about the Balkan peoples and the subject races of Austria, and our end there will have to be attained by diplomacy. We must not betray the Serbs and Rumanians and Czechs and more than the Arabs and Armenians. The bargaining will be difficult, especially if the natural protector of those peoples, Russia, can give no helping hand. We may, of course, fail. But we have great resources to bargain with, and we have immense powers of coercion.

## Mrs. Skeffington Gives Petition To Wilson



MRS. SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of Francis Skeffington, the Irish editor, who was executed in the Dublin uprising of 1916, was received at the White House recently by President Wilson. Mrs. Skeffington presented a petition signed by many prominent Irish women, asking that the United States recognise the political independence of Ireland.

And we shall go down to history disgraced if we take for ourselves any gain that might be used as a means of buying the freedom of those weaker nations who have gone down fighting at our side.

Meantime, let us not trouble too much about our Northcliffe and Carsons. When a different spirit begins to rule in Germany and Austria, there will naturally come a change here and in France. In our Government, to do it justice, the change seems to have begun already. The debate on war-aims has left the war-after-the-war a derelict outcast, and established the League of Nations as "no belated afterthought," but the central aim of our whole policy, the policy enunciated by Sir Edward Grey on July 30, 1914. It was not, of course, the Cabinet which led us to the clear outlook. It was Mr. Asquith and President Wilson, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Robert Cecil, the Labor Party program, and the whole necessities of the case. But, no matter who led us or failed to lead us, we are there.

**Endurance--For What?**  
We must face the New Year prepared for endurance. When I speak of endurance I am not thinking of air raids, much less of food tickets and meals without margarine. I am thinking of the wounds and death of our young men, the sufferings of the neutral nations, the long misery of the peoples of Belgium and of Eastern Europe, which we by our deliberate will are prolonging still further. We are accepting the sacrifice of our sons' lives and demanding the martyrdom of countless innocent human beings. That is an ordeal we can only endure for the sake of some end that is worth more than men's lives. Not for national ambition nor territory nor revenge; certainly not for any form of hatred. For hatred is a short-lived and stifling passion, which must either pass away or turn men mad. We can wage this war not in anger, nor yet in covetousness, but only in a burning pity, resolved that this present harvest of evil shall be destroyed and the seed from which it issued never with our consent be sown again, neither in Germany nor in Great Britain, nor anywhere.

In that spirit we can face the coming year.

[The above was written before Count Czernin's answer to the Russian peace terms appeared. Though I do not think the answer satisfactory in itself, and realise that any formula passed by the present German Government must be examined with suspicion, I think it would be a grave error not to answer Count Czernin clearly and honestly.—G.M.]

## 'Twas Ladies' Day IN TURKISH BATHS

So McCarthy's Heat Violation Sleuths Didn't Wait To Get Temperature

New York, January 23.—"I ain't afraid to go in," the big "un" that had the derby on braggard. "Wasn't I sent up to these here Turkish baths by the big Marshal himself, and didn't he say 'Find out about the heat' I'm goin' on in. There's been a complaint."

The small "un" with the cap hesitated. "Lookie, Bill, you don't know what's in them baths. You ain't catchin' no German spies now. There might be a lot of naked men in there and then what'd ya do?" Bill swung his urticular stub to the other corner of his mouth. "Ugh, don't you suppose I even seen any naked men lyin' around sunnin' themselves before? That's just what we're after—if it's that warm up here then it'll cost the feller runnin' these baths 5,000 bones fur violatin' the fuel orders, it will. Let's me and you rush right on in and don't stop at the desk or nothin', but go right in to the baths and look around. Come on!"

So it was that our two brave investigators fresh from Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy's office went over the top to the bath itself. Bill, being biggest, was leading. Without so much as nodding to the clerk or attendants they crossed to the rear.

"O-o-o-o-o-o-o! w-w-w-w-w-w-w-w! Murder-r-r-r-r-r! Help-p-p-p-p! Police-e-e-e-e-e! Get out of here, you nasty, nasty men! Help-p-p-p-p!"

Bill did get one look, but his pal, Shorty didn't get none at all. But Shorty lead the retreat. "More'n 290 winnin' in there," Bill panted. "And every one of 'em was—well, none of 'em was overdressed none."

"Did ya get the temperature?" Shorty allowed. "Goeh, what'll we tell the big boss?"

"Ugh! that's easy—I'll just tell 'em what I seen. 'A'll be enough, that will.' It was ladies' day in the big establishment. Who filed the complaint is unknown, but Marshal McCarthy last night was considering hiring some women deputies, so he said.

## Shipping Items

The L-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. Taleo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.  
The L-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N. s.s. Yngchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.  
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The L-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Shanghai line s.s. Takeshima Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at mail wharf today, about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Saturday, March 2.

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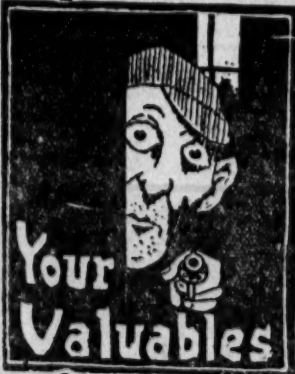
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## The China Press

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### WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather. Strong  
Northerly winds along the whole  
coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 27, 1918

### By Grace Of Allied Policy

By H. N. Brailsford

(Noted English Economist and Pub-  
licist in The New Republic)

THE progress of mechanical in-  
vention has made the world  
one society: the evolution of men's  
minds has meanwhile fitted us to  
achieve happiness, certainly in a  
village community, possibly in a  
compact national state. Our bodies  
have annihilated space and acquir-  
ed powers of locomotion and per-  
ception which remove us as far  
from the biped man as he is re-  
moved from the jelly fish: our  
social intelligence lags by some  
centuries behind this material  
evolution. We move, see, hear and  
act like a new species of world-  
ranging supermen: we think on the  
old provincial and national plane.  
The slow pace of our mental ad-  
aptation, the vertiginous speed of  
our material expansion—these are  
the two terms which explain the  
world tragedy of this war. Of this  
triumph Russia is the most distur-  
bing illustration. A military alliance  
links us physically to her, like  
alpinists tied over the same chasm  
by the same rope: the telegraph  
enables us, as it were, to see the  
outward show of what happens  
within her borders: finance gives  
to large numbers of our investors,  
bankers and capitalists, an intimate  
concern in all that she suffers and  
does. With all this, our press has  
reflected since last March a nearly  
total failure to understand the  
working of the Russian mind, and  
diplomacy was no better equipped.  
On her side, the incapacity of the  
revolutionary mass to grasp the in-  
tricacy of the world process is no  
less painfully obvious. These Rus-  
sian Socialists, quickwitted, sensi-  
tive, sincere, idealistic, might make  
as earthly paradise of a village  
commune: they have had to steer  
an empire amid a world war. Mis-  
understanding has led to the com-  
mon results of anger and suspicion  
on both sides: it is going to lead  
us into worse tragedies yet, unless  
some of us can achieve the feat  
of divination.

The problem of accounting for  
the Bolshevik revolution is some-  
thing more intricate than an ex-  
planation of the Bolsheviks them-  
selves. What we have to explain is  
not why they rose in revolt, but  
why they achieved success. They  
have acted after their kind and ac-  
cording to definition. For ten years  
they have stood apart from the  
other Russian Socialist parties and  
factions cultivating in their isolation  
an unbending, doctrinaire, revo-  
lutionary creed. Their aim was  
always an instantaneous, cata-  
strophic, social revolution. A polit-  
ical revolution, which substituted  
a republic for an autocracy, was for  
them merely a stimulus, an index to  
what might be achieved. Their in-  
ternationalism amounted to color-  
blindness: they see and admit no  
differences among the warring capi-  
talistic governments. They had al-  
ways opposed any co-operation with  
middle-class elements. They had  
always advocated the dictatorship of  
the wage-earning proletariat. For  
this creed they had faced Siberia,  
exile, and the Tsar's "necktie."  
One need not pause to ask  
why they acted on it this Novem-  
ber. Englishmen fail to under-  
stand, only because we have grown  
into the belief that a socialist neces-  
sarily resembles Mr. Shaw or Mr.  
Sidney Webb. In our bewilderment  
we ascribe these vagaries to Ger-  
man gold. German gold might ex-  
plain why Lenin and Trotsky do  
things which are inconvenient to  
us today: it can not explain why  
for many a long year they had been  
doing things highly dangerous to  
themselves. If it should turn out  
(there is no proof of it) that the  
party has used German money, I  
should still contend that in its ex-  
alted fanaticism it was ready to  
use any means to its own end. Like  
Mirabeau it would say that it took  
money, but did not sell itself. I  
once met Lenin some ten years  
ago: no one could fail to perceive  
the unbending, self-moved, self-  
generated fanaticism of the man.

What we have to explain is not  
why Lenin acted, but why Lenin  
succeeded. In the early phases of  
the Russian revolution, the Bol-  
sheviki were merely the outer  
fringe of its main body. None of

its prestige belonged to them. Their  
leaders were in exile when it hap-  
pened. Moderates like Tchaidze  
and Kerensky reaped the first glory  
of its achievements: the real hero  
was the nameless crowd of the  
garrison and factories of Petrograd.  
The soviets (councils of workers'  
and soldiers' delegates) elected in  
these early days, and periodically  
re-elected, contained only a harm-  
less percentage of Bolsheviks.

The dominant majority was  
drawn from the various Socialist  
parties, which are content to follow  
an evolutionary strategy, which ad-  
mits some distinction between allies  
and enemies, and are prepared to  
co-operate with Liberals. The  
overwhelming change in public  
opinion came in autumn, when the  
Bolsheviks became suddenly a  
majority in the workmen's soviets,  
not merely in Petrograd and Mos-  
cow, but in most of the larger  
towns of Central Russia. The  
Moderate Socialists held their own  
only in the non-Russian areas of  
the west and south. That is one  
measure of the veering of opinion.  
There is another. After the Korn-  
iloff adventure, Kerensky set up a  
provisional parliament, to which all  
the parties soviets and municipali-  
ties sent delegates. It was to  
bridge the interval before the  
elected Constituent Assembly could  
meet. The voting power assigned to  
each element could only be  
arbitrarily fixed: Kerensky's critics  
said that this chamber was "back-  
ed." None the less this chamber  
was so little satisfied with the  
Moderate conduct of affairs, that  
it gave Kerensky a vote of con-  
fidence which was really a defeat.  
He scored against a Bolshevik mo-  
tion, out of over four hundred  
votes, a majority of less than  
twenty, while more than twenty  
members abstained. On the eve of  
their coup the Bolsheviks had un-  
questionably the urban masses and  
the active main body of the revolu-  
tion behind them.

The Russian masses are not  
academic thinkers, and we may  
safely assume that they care  
nothing at all for Lenin's tall  
super-structure of Marxist logic.  
The veering of opinion from  
Moderates to Extremists was due to  
one simple fact. The Moderates  
had failed to give the masses peace  
and bread. One need not pause to  
inquire whether better organization  
might have provided bread without  
peace. In an advanced modern in-  
dustrial state one may improvise an  
organization which will make war  
physically endurable for the masses.  
In a country which had at the best  
of times only the most slovenly and  
rudimentary organization, without  
either a feudal system or a numer-  
ous middle class, the task, amid  
war and revolution, is impossible.  
The starvation, the depreciation of  
currency, the fabulous rise of  
prices, the breakdown of railways,  
had all become well-nigh intoler-  
able before the revolution. They  
were its cause. The aged locomotives,  
incapable of repair, were  
dropping out of use by hundreds  
each month, and in the villages  
there was a dearth even of spades  
and ploughs.

With most of the ports closed,  
and others congested, no help from  
American or British experts could  
have done more than touch the  
general collapse in one or two de-  
partments. Organization implies a  
long experience of associated work,  
in schools, factories and business,  
and this Russia lacked. Bread and  
peace had come to be synonymous  
terms. The only hope of feeding  
the towns lay in reducing, if not  
actually demobilizing, the devouring  
army at the front. Kerensky had  
already released one class. His  
war minister, Verkhovsky, proposed  
to demobilize a third of the army.  
We have learned since his fall that  
Kerensky was about to adopt an  
even more drastic expedient. He  
intended to release all unwilling  
conscripts, retaining at the front  
and under arms only those regim-  
ents which volunteered for con-  
tinued service. That fact reveals  
with startling clearness how large  
a measure of agreement over facts  
there was between Kerensky and  
the Bolsheviks. Both knew that  
Russia was "worn-out." Both re-  
alized that the army was incapable,  
as a whole, of any positive contribu-  
tion to the war. Both knew that  
it was impossible this winter to  
feed a great army at the front, and  
at the same time to find bread,  
fuel, clothing and boots for the  
masses in the towns. They differ-  
ed, not in their reading of the facts  
and their perception of Russia's  
dire need, but solely in this, that  
Kerensky and the Moderates retain-  
ed a sense of loyalty to the Allies.  
They did not want to break with  
the western democracies, and, at  
terrible sacrifices to themselves,  
they were willing to keep at the  
front a force which would compel  
the Austro-Germans to man their  
long eastern front.

In this passionate dramatic con-  
test, through eight months of crisis  
between Moderates and Extremists,  
the Allied governments were the

absent third. State the problem, if  
you please, in the narrowest terms  
of momentary self-interest. The  
task for us was to keep Russia at  
least passively within the Alliance.  
The penalty, if she should go out,  
is not merely that the Austro-Ger-  
mans regain the free use of one  
hundred and twenty divisions from  
the eastern front, it is that the  
"siege" and the economic encirc-  
lement of the Alliance ceases on  
the eastern front. Here was a great  
stake to play for; it had to be won  
by political sagacity. Kerensky,  
facing a growing crowd, first of  
critics and then of rebels, who grew  
desperate as winter added the peril  
of cold to the peril of hunger, had  
just one card to play. He could  
appeal only to the sentiment of  
loyalty, and to the instinctive sym-  
pathy which newly liberated Russia  
felt for the older democracies of  
the west. While everything turned  
on this delicate sentimental factor,  
policy, chance or sheer ignorance  
spoiled our prospects at every turn.  
The more powerful newspapers in  
England and France were at first  
cold and then hostile to the revolu-  
tion. The papers which were  
friendly, like the London Nation,  
were excluded from the mail-bags,  
and might not be quoted in tele-  
grams.

When Russia, not merely because  
she honestly hated imperialism, but  
still more because she wished to  
shorten the war, gave up her ad-  
mitted claim to Constantinople, and  
appealed to the Allies in their turn  
to drop all similar aims, the re-  
sponse was lacking. Each Ally  
made reservations and distinctions,  
and even the American Note was  
too vague to be helpful. I need not  
dwell upon the vote placed on the  
Stockholm Conference. One must  
have been in touch, as I was, at  
the critical moment, with delegates  
of the soviet, to realize what that  
moat, Stockholm was the Moder-  
ate expedient. The Bolsheviks  
were from the first opposed to it,  
and treated it with scepticism and  
disdain. When it failed, they  
turned round on the Moderates,  
with the inevitable and unanswer-  
able "We told you so." They pre-  
dicted from the first that Russia  
would fail to move the western  
Allies, and that if a mixed Socialist-  
Liberal coalition remained in power,  
it would be dragged, protesting but  
impotent, into a never-ending "Im-  
perialist" war. The whole trend  
of events, and nearly every official  
utterance from London, Paris, and  
May I add, from Washington, con-  
firmed these Russian Socialists in  
their sense of isolation. Kerensky's  
offensive, undertaken in deference  
to Allied opinion, brought its dis-  
mal sequel of retreat. After Korn-  
iloff's coup, which the British and  
French press welcomed with de-  
light, no Russian could retain any  
illusions about Kerensky's ability  
to influence his Allies.

All the while, a steady current  
of anxious criticism turned on the  
financial aspects of the Alliance.  
Russia inevitably was falling ever  
more deeply into foreign debt. She  
could not balance it, even partially,  
by exports. The natural con-  
sequence followed. Before the re-  
volution and even after it, her im-  
mense undeveloped mineral re-  
sources, iron and coal, but especial-  
ly copper, gold and platinum, were  
passing into foreign ownership.  
The banks, syndicates and mining  
companies, at first British and  
latterly American, multiplied as  
fast as the debt itself. It was a  
process of mortgage, and those who  
had foresight perceived that it  
might lead to some phase of open  
or disguised control. I will not  
quote the angry leading articles or  
the statistical demonstrations of  
this danger. The reader can supply  
his own commentary.

By autumn the change that  
Kerensky, with the Moderate Social-  
ists, would be able, against hunger  
and war-weariness, to beat back the  
Bolshevik opposition by appealing  
to the sentiment of loyalty, was  
slight, but he had still one card.  
In May the provisional government  
had invited the Allies to revise  
their war aims at a common con-  
ference. They hoped to eliminate  
the cruder purposes, to throw into  
brief the broader and humaner  
aims, and by moderating the pro-  
gram to shorten the war itself. The  
invitation was accepted, though  
without enthusiasm, and the date  
originally fixed for August. That  
month passed, and the next, and  
yet another. In the last days of  
October telegram after telegram  
told us how seriously Russia was  
taking this conference. The gen-  
eral council of all the soviets had  
drafted its sketch of a "democratic"  
program, a reasonable and moder-  
ate document. The Socialist ex-  
ecutive, the Council of People's De-  
legates, was to attend as its  
delegate. On its side the gov-  
ernment was discussing this pro-  
gram and its own variations to it;  
in the Provisional Parliament,  
sometimes in open and sometimes  
in secret sittings, the Foreign  
Secretary M. Terestchenko was de-  
bating it, point by point, with the  
representatives of all parties. The  
hopes dashed by the vote on Stock-  
holm had revived, and against the  
sneers and threats of the Bol-  
sheviki, the Moderates were work-  
ing up the belief that Russia and  
the Allies would arrive at an agree-  
ment which would at once ennob-  
le and shorten the war. In the midst  
of this flicker of optimism, came  
Mr. Bonar Law's statement from

London, that the Paris Conference  
would consider the prosecution but  
not the aims of the war. When  
that telegram arrived, the battle  
for Russia's loyalty was lost. The  
Moderates had no longer an ex-  
pedient left. The correspondent of  
the Manchester Guardian has stated  
categorically that it was only on  
the arrival of this news that the  
Bolsheviks determined on armed re-  
volt.

The moral of this analysis is  
simple. In the struggle between  
Moderates and Extremists, the west  
has failed to realize that its own  
attitude was the determining fac-  
tor. We expected Kerensky to  
achieve miracles, and failed to  
understand that some readiness on  
our part to recognise Russia's dire  
need was the condition of his suc-  
cess. The Moderates wanted a  
reasonably early peace, if it were  
consistent with honor, no less than  
the Extremists. They were ready  
to face protracted war, but only on  
condition that continued war was  
found to be unavoidable, after the  
clear definition of war aims.  
All this is ancient history today,  
and I forbear to comment on a  
situation which must have changed  
before this article can reach New  
York.

I do not believe in the permanence  
of the Bolshevik dictatorship, but  
it is possible that before it falls, it  
may have so ruined the army that  
its successors may be unable to re-  
store the former conditions. Another

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

### II.—Why By Federal Amendment?

By Frederic J. Haskin

"We want suffrage by federal  
amendment," Mrs. Carrie Chapman  
Catt, President of the National  
American Woman Suffrage Associa-  
tion, told the House Committee on  
Woman Suffrage recently. "Because  
it is the most direct method."

Many persons do not understand  
why suffrage should be granted to  
women by federal amendment. They  
believe it is a matter to be decided  
wholly by the state legislatures. This  
view is held by many people who do  
not oppose the principle of woman  
suffrage, it is interesting to know why  
the women consider the state-by-  
state method impracticable.

To amend the constitution of the  
United States requires heroic effort,  
but to amend the constitutions of  
many states is practically impossible.  
In the first place, a number of states  
require a majority of all the votes  
cast at an election to insure the pas-  
sage of an amendment. That is,  
if 100,000 votes are cast for Gov. R.,  
then a majority of that number  
must be cast in favor of the amend-  
ment—a most unfair provision, since  
the number of people voting on an  
amendment is always smaller than  
the number voting on the head of a  
ticket. In other words, a state that  
cast 100,000 votes for Governor  
might cast only 50,000 on an amend-  
ment.

Now suppose that the amendment  
is a suffrage amendment, and that  
out of the 80,000 votes cast, 45,000  
were in favor of and 35,000 against  
woman suffrage. In a state like New  
York, which requires only a majority  
of the votes cast on an amend-  
ment, suffrage would have been car-  
ried by a 10,000 majority. But in a  
state such as the above, which re-  
quires the majority of the total votes  
cast in the election, the amendment  
would be defeated by a 10,000  
majority. In short, the men who  
through ignorance, indifference or  
carelessness had failed to vote on the  
question of amendment would be  
considered against it.

The state of New Mexico has a  
constitution of this sort, requiring a  
three-fourths majority of the votes  
cast at an election, including two-  
thirds from each county, to pass an  
amendment. In Indiana, a majority  
of all voters is required, including  
registered voters who do not go to  
the polls. Under these circum-  
stances, Indiana's constitution can-  
not be amended, and the courts have  
held that suffrage cannot be grant-  
ed under it the way it is.

In other states an amendment de-  
feated in one election cannot be vot-  
ed upon for a definite period of time  
under the state constitution. Pennsylv-  
ania and New Jersey, for example,  
which voted against woman suffrage  
in 1915, cannot under their state  
constitutions, vote up on the question  
again until 1920. In the state of  
New Hampshire the state legislature  
has no power to submit an amend-  
ment. A special constitutional con-  
vention must be called to do this.  
The law provides that such a  
convention may be called only once  
in seven years.

All these peculiarities in state  
constitutions make the state by state  
method impossible. The women  
could campaign Indiana for years  
and never achieve suffrage. In  
Vermont they would have to wait  
until 1923 before they even began.  
In Vermont the constitution may  
be amended only once every ten  
years, and it was last amended in  
1913.

Another reason why the women  
object to the state-by-state method  
is the difficulty of obtaining a fair  
referendum. In regular elections  
there are means by which one party  
can keep a vigilant check on any  
irregularities of the other. Political  
sentinels are stationed at the polls,  
and bipartisan election boards count  
the votes. In the case of a suffrage  
referendum, women would not be  
permitted by most states to watch  
at the polls, and they would have  
no means of insuring a fair count.  
In the recent New York elections  
women were permitted to serve as  
watchers at the polls, and it is their  
opinion that this had a great deal  
to do with the favorable result.

"That corrupt influences have ex-  
erted their full power against wo-  
man suffrage," says Mrs. Catt, "we  
know well. I have myself seen  
blocks of men marched to the poll-  
ing booths and paid money in plain  
money and bribes and cheating  
the fact boldly that they were  
beating the women. I have my-

self seen men who could not speak  
a word of English, nor write their  
names in any language, driven to  
the polls like sheep, and against  
woman suffrage, and no law at the  
time could punish them for the  
misuse of the vote so cheaply ex-  
torted to them, nor change the re-  
sult."

It is very discouraging, the wo-  
men contend, to devote their money,  
their time and their strength to a  
state campaign for suffrage, have  
reason to believe their efforts are  
successful, and then hear from male  
vote-counters that the amendment  
has been defeated.

For these reasons the women  
want the federal amendment. They  
want its protection. Even if they  
do win a state for woman suffrage,  
without a federal amendment, they  
point out, they can never be sure  
that they can keep it. The state  
will still have the right to rescind  
the privilege.

These are the technical difficulties  
that lie in the path of woman  
suffrage by the state method. As to  
the rights of the states themselves,  
the women dismiss this question as  
antiquated. The passage of the pro-  
hibition amendment recently has  
proved that, they contend, and in  
answer to your argument that it is  
a matter for the states to settle they  
will refer you somewhat maliciously  
to the speech of Mr. Webb of North  
Carolina, an opponent to woman  
suffrage but a prohibition advocate.  
In urging the passage of the liquor  
amendment, Mr. Webb said:

"If the states do not want to adopt it,  
you (we) men are not hurt; if they  
want to adopt it, it certainly is your  
duty to submit it to them, because  
that is the only way in which they  
can change their constitutions."

The suffragists claim that this  
statement of the case applies equal-  
ly to woman suffrage. If the states  
do not want to give women the  
franchise they do not have to ratify  
the amendment, but they should be  
given an opportunity to do so if they  
want to. Moreover, to the argument  
that it is not fair for thirty-six  
states to settle the question of  
suffrage for the other twelve, the  
women answer that it is just as fair  
for the City of New York to im-  
pose suffrage on the cities of Roches-  
ter and Albany, which voted against  
the measure.

Opponents to the suffrage amend-  
ment, who allege that if the truth  
were known the majority of women  
do not want the vote, also urge that  
the question be submitted to a re-  
ferendum. The suffragists refuse to  
do this. Once a long time ago when  
suffrage was not as strong as it is  
now in this country, the women,  
realizing the educational and ad-  
vertising value of such a measure,  
announced for a referendum. It was  
opposed. Now when they do not  
want it, when it would mean the ex-  
penditure of a great deal of money  
and energy to campaign for a re-  
ferendum and delay the ratification  
of the amendment, the suffragists,  
their enemies are in favor of it.

The suffragists base their objec-  
tion to a referendum on the federal  
amendment on legal and consti-  
tutional grounds. "When you  
say, 'Submit the question to the peo-  
ple,' said Mrs. Catt, "it cannot be  
done, for in the state in the Union  
are women people, and it can only  
be submitted to men, who are half  
the people. It is manifestly unjust  
to submit a question which concerns  
one-half the people to the other  
half, and that is the reason why we  
do not want a referendum. On the  
other hand, if you submit it to both  
men and women, which would be  
democratic, it is neither legal nor  
constitutional except where women  
have it and where, consequently,  
there is no need for submitting it."

These are the reasons given by  
the women as to why they do not want  
suffrage by the state method or by  
referendum. Their reasons for want-  
ing the federal amendment are  
equally numerous. They want it  
because other nations are granting  
suffrage to women by federal action;  
because they want the same federal  
protection of franchise that is al-  
ready extended to male negroes and  
foreigners, and because now that  
twelve states have given women the  
vote the ratification by the legisla-  
tures should not be such a difficult  
task. In other words, the federal  
amendment provides the most direct  
method.

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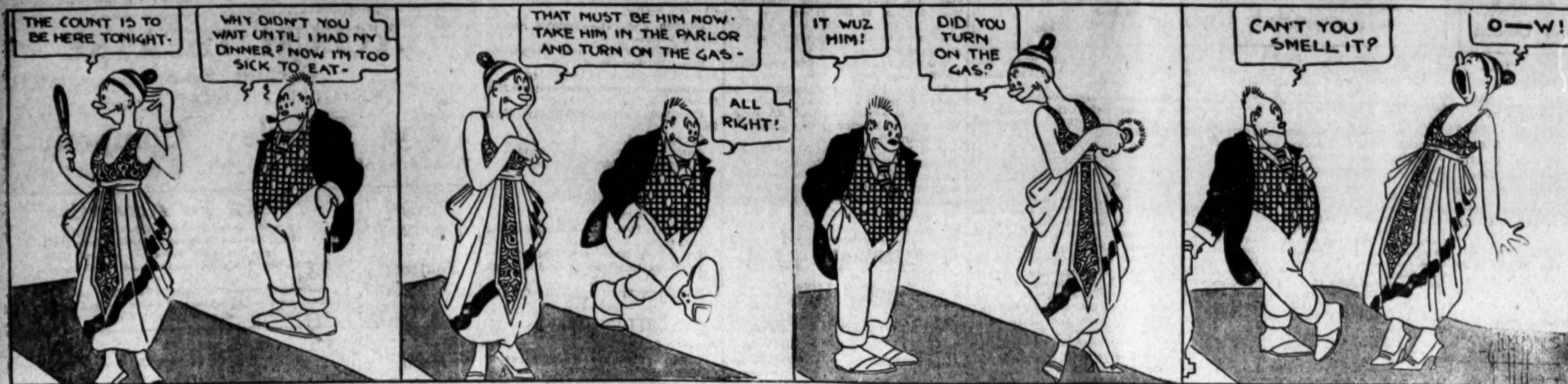
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Is The Sun As Wasteful As It Seems?

By Garrett P. Serviss

What portion of the sun's light and heat is caught by the planets, and is all the rest utterly lost and wasted?—A.C.

About one 2,200,000,000th part of the sun's total outpouring of radiant energy is caught by the earth, and about one 227,000,000th part by all the planets together. This is an average estimate, for the amount continually varies, to relatively small extent, owing to the changing distances of the planets from the sun. The farther away they are the smaller the amount of the sun's rays they intercept.

A small planet near by may inter-

cept as much as a large one farther away. Thus Mercury, whose cross section is only about one-seventh that of the earth, stops nearly as great a proportion of the sun's radiation as the earth does, because Mercury's distance from the sun is only 35,000,000 miles against the earth's 93,000,000.

On the other hand, Jupiter, which presents a screen 120 times as large as the earth to the sun's rays, intercepts less than five times as much of them because his distance from the sun is about 5.3 times as great as the earth's.

Since the planets receive so infinitesimal a part of the sun's in-

coming of radiant energy in the form of light, heat, etc., it would seem that there must have been some other purpose in the creation of the sun than to supply radiation to this, or any other of its surrounding worlds. To utilize only one part in 227,000,000 of its rays would be an example of waste too astonishing for belief!

But, what, then, as you ask, becomes of the vast remainder of all this immense energy? Is it considered by the Creator to justify its cost by spreading information through incalculable trillions of cubic miles of space concerning the existence of our tiny sun, as we are informed of the existence of our sun's great and little brethren by the otherwise apparently wasted rays that they send to our eyes—when we have them open?

No doubt we have hit upon the solution of the mystery in such a suggestion, although we touch only a small part of it. That the universe should be visible to itself is intelligible, and is, perhaps, just as important to its well-being as that it should be held together by mysterious forces that do not seem to us always to be acting in a utilitarian capacity. Not only the light and heat of the sun, but its gravitational force is expended in lines that do not touch the earth or any planet.

That force reaches out to the stars and takes hold on the most distant of them with a strength proportioned inversely to the distance, and so, on the other hand, the sun, and the earth too, feel the attraction of all the stars in the universe. Thus you see there is, after all, no complete waste of the solar energies. All of them are radiated freely through space, and somewhere and in some form they attain an object.

Even if you suppose that they are ultimately absorbed in the all-enveloping ether, they must add something to it, they are not altogether lost. Energy, we believe, does not perish, it simply alters form, or changes into something which, in the great scheme of creation, may be equally important.

Consider how long electricity kept in hiding the wonderful powers which we have suddenly found out how to draw forth from it. Was it all wasted before it hit the narrow sphere of our conveniences and necessities? It had been streaming through all space, and playing in all things, for ages upon ages, and then we unexpectedly made an opening for it to enter visibly and tangibly into our lives, and now, perhaps, there are utility-crazed minds which think that all electricity that doesn't pass through a dynamo,

or tangle its burning loop in a loop of light, is wasted!

But from the narrowest utilitarian point of view it might be demonstrated that none of the enormous output of solar energies is lost. The rays that do not hit the earth, and even miss the stars, may nevertheless do work in space itself. This work, unseen and uncomprehended by us, may be vastly more important than that which is done apparently for our benefit, but which is really only incidental.

The radiation of the sun is like the breath of an animal; if it warms and invigorates something that happens to lie in its way, or that has even been purposely put in its way, that, after all, is a mere incident, quite aside from the main purpose, which is, for the animal, to keep its life machinery going, and, for the sun, to fulfill its function in the evolutionary scheme of the universe. It is a purely human concept that the earth and its inhabitants are essentially more important than the sun. And the greatest of all our blunders of self-magnification may be the notion that this little rocky globe, because it happens to be our temporary home, is the heart of intelligence in the solar system.

## Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Pa brot Ma hoam a big plant last nite, it was all he could carry in his two (2) arms.

Here, my queen, sed Pa to Ma, I lay at yure feet this token, Pa sed, that I have not forgot them golden days of our courtship.

Indeed, sed Ma, what is the idee of turning this hoam into a green house. That makes six (6) rubber plants wich you have brot hoam this week.

I luv bloom & buty, sed Pa, that is why I married you. I have the hart of a poet, sed Pa, & like to see buty on every side, Pa sed. That is why I look on every side wen I am walking down the street, Pa sed.

The way you are going on, sed Ma, we will not be abel to move about in our little flat on account of the vege-tashun. One wud think one was in darkest Afriky with Livingston or Stanly, in the old days, sed Ma. This is beginning to look like a jungle, sed Ma, all we need now is a boa conductor, sed Ma.

A what? sed Pa. A boa conductor, sed Ma, one of them giant snakes, that wraps itself around men.

You mean a con-stricktor, sed Pa, a boa constrictor. A conductor wraps hisself around small change,

sed Pa, but not around human beings. You mean one of them huge rep-tiles which I used to slay on my ex-ploring trips.

Well, anyway, sed Ma, you are cluttering up the house with a lot of Flory and Fauny wich you collect in yure ramblings thru the darkest city, sed Ma. This majestick rubber plant looks as if it needed a drink, sed Ma, is that why you felt sorry for it & brot it hoam?

We will not discuss the plant any moar, sed Pa, if you doant like it, I was saying to myself all the way hoam, sed Pa, how much my wife will like this here plant & now she flings it from her like the father in the play, sed Pa, telling his daughter to go & never darken the lighthouse door. Oh, well, sed Pa, we will ferget it, & I will talk this poor, homeless litle plant away tomorrow, sed Pa.

We may as well keep it now that it is here, sed Ma, but I wish, dearest luv, sed Ma, that in these rackng days of sus-pense, sed Ma, you wud save yure sugar for a rainy day. You never can tell, sed Ma, wen you will see the day that the money you paid for this clinging vine will cum in mitey handy for oat meal or spuds, sed Ma. Let us be careful of our change, Ma sed.

All rite, sed Pa, after this wen I git one of them tender & gentel impules & want to buy sumthing for you I will still the still, small voice, sed Pa, & keep the munny in my pocket. If you want me to be tite, Pa sed, I will be tite. I will now remove this here ver-dant vine into the Back Yard, sed Pa, & let it redneck on the un-certring thing we call life.

Doant bother moving the plant now, sed Ma, it is here, the poor litle orfant, sed Ma, & we mite as well give it a sunny hoam. I suppos now you will bring hoam two green burds to set in his branches, Ma sed.

No, sed Pa, I wont never bring hoam any moar green things. Excep one green thing, sed Ma, always remember to bring hoam one green thing, the dough, sed Ma. That is ever green & ever welcum, Ma sed.

## Travelle

## Zuni Runners

A few weeks ago, the tribe of the Zunis held their great annual ceremonial feasts and dances at their pueblo in western New Mexico. For almost the first time, a number of tourists penetrated the forty miles that lie between the pueblo and the railroad to witness the ceremonies, and as a result the Zunis are beginning to be known to fame. Long familiar to students of ethnology, their peculiar talents are quite unknown to the general public.

The Zuni Indians are probably the greatest runners the world has ever seen. Their feats in this direction are such that any man who would

try to recount them all would inevitably lose his reputation for veracity. But in looking at the lean brown boy who will run down a wild horse or a deer and hardly lose his breath over it, one must remember that the lad has not only been trained to run from the time he could first stand on his little feet without tumbling down, but his training really began a thousand years ago. He comes of a tribe that has specialised in running since long before Columbus was born.

Most of the southwestern Indians are noted as "horse" Indians—the Comanches, the Apaches, and the Navajos. The Zuni never cared for horses. They preferred their own legs. The young men of the tribe can outrun any horse, if the distance be only long enough. When Marathons were popular a few years ago, an American took two Zunis and entered them in a twenty-mile race in a little southwestern city. They passed their white competitors so often on a half-mile circular track, that all of the white men

dropped out before the race was half over.

The Indians, running against time, just failed to break the world's record for the distance, to the great disappointment of their American manager. "The distance is too short," he said, "If it was forty miles, I know they'd break it, and in a sixty mile run, there's nobody in the world could stay near them." At which his friends laughed unbelievably, but he was telling something not far from the truth, at worst.

One method the Zuni practice for keeping in trim is their tribal sport, which was witnessed for the first time by a number of Americans at the recent ceremonies. This game is known as "Kick-the-stick" and is a sort of hockey played with the bare feet. The stick is a bit of wood three or four inches long, and each team tries to kick it down a long course to a goal. So expert are the players and so fast do they travel, that a number of spectators wore out their horses trying to keep up with the game.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 104 = Tls. 36.16  
@ 72.1 = Mex. \$133.38  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 71.5375  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Shanghai Gold Bars: 97.8 touch Tls. 379  
Bar Silver ..... per tael 1815  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1815  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/24d. = Tls. 4.75  
Cash @ 72.1 = Mex. \$133.38  
Peking Bar ..... Tls. 30  
Native Interest ..... 30

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 423d.  
Bank rate of Discount ..... 5 1/2 %  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m-a ..... %  
6 m-a ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a  
Ex. Pans on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.75  
Consols ..... 110

Exchange Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/28  
London ..... Demand 4/28  
India ..... nominal T.T. 292  
Paris ..... T.T. 574d  
Paris ..... Demand 574d  
New York ..... T.T. 100  
New York ..... Demand 100  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 69  
Japan ..... T.T. 51  
Batavia ..... T.T. 27 1/2

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m/s. Odds. 4/4d.  
London ..... 4 m/s. Dows. 4/4d.  
London ..... 4 m/s. Cuts. 4/4d.  
London ..... 4 m/s. Dows. 4/4d.  
Paris ..... 4 m/s. Odds. 50 1/2  
New York ..... 4 m/s. 104 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates  
for February  
Hk. Tls. 4.31 @ 4/24 = 41  
" 1 @ 95 = Marks 6.47  
" 0.85 @ 101 1/2 = Gold 1  
" 1 @ 51 = Yen 3.18  
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.56  
" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Langkats Tls. 14.75  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 84.00  
Shanghai Lands Tls. 70.00  
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.00  
Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.80  
Unofficial  
Langkats Tls. 15.00  
New Engineering Tls. 18.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 84.00  
Yangtsepoos Cotton (ord.) Tls. 6.85  
Almas Tls. 9.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
Langkats @ Tls. 15.00 cash  
Official  
Canary Club 6% deba. @ Tls. 80.00 cash  
Kotas @ Tls. 6.25 cash  
Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 85.00 cash

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## Chempedak Rubber Meeting

The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. held its eighth annual shareholders meeting yesterday afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattle and Co. Ltd.  
Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. W. S. Jackson and C. W. Wrightson, directors, and other shareholders, representing in all 4,430 shares.

The chairman, in reference to the past year's working, said:  
"Gentlemen: I am sorry that owing to a delay in his departure from Canada we have not got Mr. Davidson to preside at this meeting as he has done for some years past—he is now expected to arrive in Shanghai in about a fortnight's time. I have also to regret the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mr. Wheelock who I trust will soon have fully recovered."

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, I will follow the usual custom and take them as read. I will however read to you the Auditors' report which is as follows:—  
"We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required in accordance with the books, accounts and vouchers in Shanghai, and the audited accounts received from the Malacca agents, in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs at 31st October, 1917, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the company. Title deeds for acres 92.26 have not yet been issued. In our opinion the accounts are presented in the usual form and your directors have endeavored to make their report as full as possible. The harvest for the year exceeded the estimate by 12,866 pounds and was 25,416 lbs. greater than the output for the preceding year. The net price realized however was 2/5.30 as against 2/7.30 the year before."

"The profit for the year was Tels. 40,159.14 against a profit made during the previous year of Tels. 43,587.78. Had exchange averaged the same this year as last then the profit for the year would have been greater by Tels. 8,427.00. On the debit side of the Profit and Loss accounts you will notice an entry of Tels. 1,450.08 which represents 10/13ths of the sum at which the War Tax for the year 1917 has been assessed by the Straits Settlements Government.  
"The cost of production, I regret to say, again shows an increase and this matter has for some time past been engaging the attention of your directors and the agents in Malacca. Every endeavor is being made to remedy this as soon as possible, but you will readily understand that with the constantly increasing cost of all materials this is no easy matter."

"As there has been a certain amount of public comment on this increase I will endeavor to explain to you the chief items that have contributed to the higher cost.  
"Firstly, I must point out that the accounts now before you make the increase appear greater than it really is, inasmuch as the cost per lb. as shown in last year's report did not include director fees in the Shanghai accounts, the amount of same not having been fixed until the annual meeting. The true difference between the costs for the two years is 5.34 cents, and the headings that account for the major part of this sum are general expenditure, cultivation and tapping. The increase in the general expenditure is almost entirely due to the large sum that had to be spent for medical expenses, the cost for this item alone being nearly 1 1/2 cents per pound higher than last year; increased salaries, due to the manager's illness and the extra supervision necessary for the larger area under cultivation account for the balance of the increase."

"This recommendation I have no doubt has caused you a certain amount of disappointment, but your directors having considered the matter very carefully came to the conclusion that with the rubber market in its present depressed condition, and the existing uncertainties with regard to their ability to ship or otherwise dispose of the company's produce at remunerative prices, the best interests of the estate would be served by conserving its cash resources until such time as conditions improve."

"You will see from the balance sheet that the sum that it is proposed to carry forward is fully covered by the surplus of liquid assets over liquid liabilities but it is mainly represented by the value of the stock of rubber and not by cash and consequently to have paid a dividend would have necessitated borrowing money, a course that your directors considered was undesirable."

"I may say that you must not look upon this final dividend as definitely lost to you, since the idea of carrying forward this large sum is declared as soon as the financial circumstances of the company permit. That is all I have to say, gentlemen."

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men, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any question that you may have to put to me."

The following resolutions were put forward and carried:  
That the report and accounts as presented be passed.  
That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed.  
That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company.  
That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be elected auditors to the Company in Shanghai and Malacca for the ensuing year at a fee of Tels. 400.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$590
Chartered	£1
Russo-Asiatic	£1.350
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	Tls. 310 B.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 750 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 20 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$128 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	112 1/2
"Shell"	Tls. 21 1/2 x d.
Shanghai Tug (5)	Tls. 3 1/2 x d.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaipin	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 0.90
Philippine	Tls. 2.60 B.
Raub	Tls. 130 1/2 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 84 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 18 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 66
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 95 1/2 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land	Tes. 73
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 Sa.
Wingwai Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 65 B.
<b>Cottons Mills</b>	
E-w	Tls. 160
E-w Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International (pref.)	Tls. 90
International (ord.)	Tls. 85 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 125
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2
Yangtsepoos	Tls. 6.00 B.
Yangtsepoos Pref.	Tls. 95
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tils.	Tls. 22
China Sugar	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Hoitz	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Lewisohn	30
Watson	\$190
Weeks	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.80
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 Sa.
Ayer Tawal	Tls. 25 B.
Batu Alam 1918	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 2.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheong	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 S.
Gala Kalumpoang	Tls. 14 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Kapalang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Karan	Tls. 27 1/2
Kota Bahrees	Tls. 12
Kroewok Java	Tls. 7
Padang	Tls. 16 1/2
Pengakian Durlan	Tls. 12.10 B.
Permata	Tls. 8 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.82 1/2 B.
Seekee	Tls. 5 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.30
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2
Shah Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75
Tapiing	Tls. 1 1/2
Tatah Merah	Tls. 0.07 1/2 S.
Tebong	Tls. 17 1/2
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cult Dairy	Tls. 7
Shah Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shah Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 76 1/2 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales	B. Buyers
Cult Dairy	Tls. 140 B.
Shah Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shah Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 76 1/2 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

Telephone No. 398  
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, Feb. 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 2s. 3d. Paid.  
April to June: 2s. 5d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market, quieter after firmer.  
Previous quotation, London, Feb. 20.  
Spot: 2s. 3d. Paid.  
April to June: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market, steadier.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service  
London, Feb. 21.—Today's silver prices were:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Steady.  
Previous Quotation, London, Feb. 20.  
Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2d. Steady.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, Feb. 21.—Today's cotton prices were:—  
Goodmiddling Americans: 23.97d.  
March: 23.85d.  
May: 23.81d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, Feb. 21.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%. Proportion of reserve to liabilities was 15%.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:  
"The output of crude oil for the week ended February 24, was 393 tons."

## Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars, unless otherwise stated as computed on February 26, 1918.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	per lb.	16-20
Pork	per lb.	25-30
Veal	per lb.	25-30
<b>Fish</b>		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	per lb.	15-18
Mandarin	per lb.	20-30
Mackerel	per lb.	15-20
Pomfret	per lb.	20-25
Salmon	per lb.	16-18
Samol	per lb.	none
Soles	per lb.	14-16
Whitebait	per lb.	none
<b>Game, Poultry and Eggs</b>		
Deer	each	none
Duck	per doz.	50-55
Hens	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.40
Hare	per lb.	none
Partridge	per lb.	none
Pheasant	per lb.	none
Quail	per lb.	10-15
Swan	per lb.	10-15
Turkey	per lb.	20-25
Wild Duck	per lb.	12-14
Wild Geese	per lb.	10-15
Wild Goose	per lb.	10-15
<b>Fruit</b>		
Appricots	per lb.	none
Apple	per lb.	10-15
Bananas	per lb.	0-5
Custards	per lb.	none
Cucumbers	each	10-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Limes	each	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persees	per lb.	none
Pineapples	each	12-15
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	10-13
<b>Vegetables</b>		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	4-6
Cabbage	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	per bunch	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	2.80-3.40
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Raspberries	per bunch	4-6
Spruce	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	per bunch	8-10
Turms	per bunch	3-4
<b>Grain and Flour</b>		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.75
Flour Australian	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Austral	per 50 lbs.	\$2.85
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40
<b>Milk</b>		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	per bottle	17
<b>Fodder</b>		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.85
Bran	per 114 lbs.	\$3.05
<b>Fuel</b>		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
Chief Inspector.		M. KILNER.

## AMUSEMENTS

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Curtain 9.15

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY Presents

## The Frawley Company

In a Series of "New" and "Up to the minute" plays

Tonight Feb. 27th	"It Pays To Advertise"
Thursday Feb. 28th	By special arrangement with Cohan and Hands A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppercorn" with the subtlest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles. Everybody Knows "It Pays To Advertise" and every one is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawley's play it.
Friday March 1st	Willard Mack's Success "KICK IN" The play that "Gripped" New York Audiences for two solid seasons.
Saturday March 2nd	By arrangement with Arthur Hopkins "A Successful Calamity" A Comedy in two acts by Claire Rummer
Monday March 4th	
Tuesday March 5th	

Booking at Moutrie's—Usual Prices

## APOLLO THEATRE

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

Programme for February 27th.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"	"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
featuring: MOLLY KING, LEON BARY, CREIGHTON HALE MOLLY KING, LEON BARY, CREIGHTON HALE A certain success last Monday as soon as the first reel had been screened. Artists you know that can act, and the plot is one that keeps you watching and wondering. Episode 3. "The Air Peril" Episode 4. "Amid the Clouds" PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE "JOHNNY'S HUMBLE" A cute comedy THE ANNALS OF THE WAR "THE TWO TRUNKS" Fun with M. Girier	
THURSDAY NEXT "JUDEX?"	
Episode 3. "A Canine Rescue"	Episode 4. "The Secret of the Tomb"

## VICTORIA THEATRE

Complete New Programme

SHOWING

The Five Part Feature Film

"THE MAN

FROM

"MEXICO"

Featuring

John Barrymore

AND

OTHER NEW FILMS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

LAST NIGHTS

OF THE

Wonderful Film

"THE

SUBMARINE

EYE"

SHOWING ON FRIDAY, FIRST

"THE STRANGE CASE

OF MARY PAGE"

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Sze-chuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

TONIGHT

Popular Prices

The last opportunity of seeing

"PURITY"

Seven Act Photo-play featuring

AUDREY MUNBON

The World-famous artist's model.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

**The Mercantile Bank  
of India, Ltd.**

Authorised Capital .....	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital .....	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital .....	562,500
Reserve Fund .....	600,000

**London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.**  
**Branches & Agencies.**  
Bombay    Hongkong    Madras

Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore :	

and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,

**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

---

Specially authorized by Presidential  
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

100

**SUMITOMO BANK,  
LIMITED**

No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-Up) . . . . .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve . . . . .	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits . . . . .	Yen	150,000,000

---

**President, Baron K. Sumitomo**

---

**Head Office: OSAKA.**

---

**Branches:**

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto,  
Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi,  
Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi,  
Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,  
Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San  
Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

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**London Banker:**  
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

New York Banker:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

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Banking Business in General  
Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout

S. KASHARA,  
Manager

**Telephones:—**  
**2318 Manager. 4663 Comprador**

**3536 General Office.**

中 孚 銀 行

Statutes approved by the Gover

*Head office: Tientsin*

**Capital** ..... **\$2,000,000.**

Managing Director: SUN TAO SA

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow

Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpo

Hsueh	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong

Shanghai Branch  
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current

	Counts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
g	Credits granted on approval.

Y. R. Sun, Manager  
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1918

<p>↑Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.</p>	
A Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.	value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 0.30 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.	D Letters and boxes with declared value 7 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared	E Parcel post 5 a.m.

### Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.	
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.	Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow and intermediate places .....
Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow, Tanyang, Chin- kiang, Nanking, Han- kow and North China.	7.00	Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow, Chinkiang, Nan- king and all River Ports North China ...
Soochow, Wush, Chin- kiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00	Shanghai-Hangchow Train.
Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow, Chinkiang.		Sinchwang, (and Sze- king), Sungkiang,

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)


Established 1907.		Huchow) .....	6.80
			8.00
Paid-Up Capital	\$1,000,000.00	Sinchwang, Sungkiang,	
Reserve Fund	\$200,000.00	Fengking, Kashan,	
		Kashing, (& Tangai),	
		Siaatih, (and Tung-	
		hanghsien), Changan,	
		(also Shihmet and	
		Shihmenwan), Lipping	
		and Hangchow (also	

Head Office: Shanghai,  
14, Peking Road.  
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Mukden and Harbin.	intermediate places .....	2
Correspondents at the principal	Ningpo via Hangchow	
	Linghu .....	11.00

cities throughout china.	Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang .....	8.00
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.	Tatwan, Nanhwei, Feng- sen and Sinciang .....	7.00
Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.	Courier .....	11.00
Credits granted on approved securities.	Chowpu .....	6.80
	Foot Boat .....	11.00

C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.	10.00
Klangnan Arsenal .....	8.00



**MITSUI BANK, LTD**

Sundays only ..... 1.00

Woosung Train. .... Close D

Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan) ..... 5.50

..... 7.00

..... 10.10

..... 11.45

Steamer. .... Daily.

Nippon, Globad. .... Sundays except

<b>Capital (Paid-up).....</b>	<b>Yen 20,000,000.</b>	<b>Haimenting and Miao-</b>	
<b>Reserve.....</b>	<b>" 12,550,000.</b>	<b>chen .....</b>	<b>7.00</b>

**Head Office:** 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 9

### Passengers Departed

**Bankers:**

**London:** Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.  
The London City Bank,  
Midland Bank, Ltd.

**New York:** The National City Bank  
of New York  
The Guaranty Trust Co.  
of New York.

We transact a  
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

**S. TAKEDA, Man-  
aging**

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 2	10	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
13	17	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	17	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	17	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	17	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	17	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
31	17	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28 noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	8.00 Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
3	5.30 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	7 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuso maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	7 Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	7 Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	9.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hatsumi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	9.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	9.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.S.S.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.S.S.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sungking	Br.	B.S.S.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.S.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.S.S.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenchiang	Br.	B.S.S.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
27	8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 27	M.N. Hankow etc.	Nankin	Br.	B.S.S.
27	M.N. do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N. do	Sanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	M.N. do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	M.N. do	Chikusan maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	M.N. do	Kufu	Br.	B.S.S.
27	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B.S.S.
27	M.N. do	Tsukuo	Br.	B.S.S.
27	M.N. do	Soyuzan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
27	M.N. do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B.S.S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	berth
Feb 26	Ningpo	Taihan	1612 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
26	Hankow	Tehshing	987 Br.	Geddes & Co. NSW	
26	Hankow	Hanping	581 Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	HYK
26	Hankow	Chikusan maru	278 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYK
26	Hankow	Kiangto	1468 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Feb 26	Hankow etc.	Luoyi	1735 Br.	B.S.S.
26	do	Sulu	1931 Br.	B.S.S.
26	do	Tatoo maru	1756 Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	Tientsin & Dainy	Koboku maru	628 Jap.	O.S.K.
26	Hankow	Kwanglee	1268 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
26	do	Omi maru	3222 Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Wosang	1127 Br.	J.M. & Co.
26	Dainy	Sakakimaru	1946 Jap.	S.M.R.
26	do	Nagata maru	284 Jap.	A.P. & Co.
26	do	Yei maru	1595 Jap.	K.M. & Co.
26	Ningpo	Taihan	3012 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, February 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French

Bund on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 28, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kaifong, Captain E. J. Pottinger, will leave on Sunday, March 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on March 7, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on March 15, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, February 27, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sungking, Capt. Trwbridge will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at noon. For Freight or Passage; apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENSIN & DAIKIN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzepoo wharf on March 5, at ———. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Ngankin, Foyang, Tatung, Tungting, \*Chungking and \*Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhol, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 28th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA" AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA ..... Apr. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..... Apr. 8
	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Cen-ral 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave. "AFRICA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. ——— Mar. 24, Mar. 25

For Hongkong. "CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Mar. 14, Mar. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 3, Mar. 6 For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave. "KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to: M. YAMAGUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVII	Apr. ..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Oct. 26	Cruise	D de Lacrosse	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br g-b.	85	..	..	..
Int. D			Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	..

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage to JAPAN

Via an "Empress" Steamer for the Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918  
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918  
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dance. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA (AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
INABA MARU	12,500
IYO MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tazawa	Mar. 31
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE		(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida	March 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	March 5
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	March 9
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	March 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	March 16

## SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. H. Nojiri	March 1
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	March 7

## FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	March 7
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu	Feb. 24

## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 29
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## News Briefs

The plate glass window in front of Shepherd's Cafe on Kiangse Road was smashed and the car of Mr. C. Carlsio of Carlsio and Co., Canton and Kiangse Road, was slightly damaged as a hand cart pulled by several Chinese coolies collided with the auto in front of the restaurant yesterday afternoon.

Judgment for \$74 in favor of Mrs. Dono Spunn against M. H. Bell for food and refreshments supplied by the plaintiff was rendered by Judge Skinner Turner yesterday in the British Supreme Court. The defendant failed to appear and the judgment was given following testimony by the assistant clerk of the Court, Mr. Neale, that the summons was duly served.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the British India Steam Navigation Co. have issued a very neat little booklet giving information regarding their scope and facilities and containing a quantity of useful information to travellers. Maps and tables of salient statistics are contained in the pamphlet and there is also a very handily arranged memoranda section and calendar for the present and succeeding year.

## Germany Truculent Regarding Rumania

Holds It Is Helpless And Must Not Expect Much

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, February 22.—The German press is very truculent with regard to the negotiations with Rumania. It expresses the opinion that, owing to the hopelessness of her position, Rumania will not expect too much, while the Hungarian Premier, replying to an interpellation in the Lower House, forecasted the military and economic subjugation of Rumania.

## Strikers In Japan - Submit To Officials

Mediation Of Mayor And Police Head Successful And Uruga Shipyards Resume Operations

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokio, February 25.—The strike at the Uruga shipyards has been settled through the mediation of the Mayor and Chief of Police and work was resumed on Monday morning.

## Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Limited.

Shanghai, 18th February, 1918.

1684

## "V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description (over one hundred to select from) Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns. Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie. Viyella and Silk Pyjamas. Children's Coats and Frocks.

## "V" MODES

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## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanjing Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of

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EXPERT MASSEUSE, Swedish treatment (Petrograd graduate). Strengthening of muscles and nerves. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility. Development of weak children a specialty. Phone: North 482. Mme. M. Naumova, 15 Quinsan Gardens.

16849

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horne Bazaar) FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## KULING ESTATE

MANAGER WANTED

Applications for the position of Manager of the Kuling Estate will be received until March 31st, 1918.

Particulars in regard to qualifications, salary, etc., may be obtained from the Chairman of the Kuling Council.

Address: Rev. S. H. Littell, Hankow.

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## Fly Trap Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of Feb. 19.	425.93
"Change" 2 and 3	5
Tin Lizzie	5
The Third Lesson & Extras	5
A much overdue bet won by H. G. M.	25
In Mem. S. Wheeler from T. H.	5
The Foot "Anon"	5
J. Waddell	10
	\$61
at 71.7	43.74
Balance in hand	Tls. 469.67

The 1,000 traps promised to London have now all been shipped, and Egypt remains to be satisfied. To do this about Tls. 1,100 is still required. The Union Insurance Society has kindly given free insurance on the last six shipments for which my thanks are due.

H. H. READ, Hon. Treas. 4 Av. Edouard VII.

## Italian Red Cross

Donations received from January 23 to date:

War Charities Committee of Hankow	550
Sig. P. Pezzini, Swatow	\$10.00
Sig. C. Bocciarelli	25.00
Anonymous (Bridge)	2.60
Cav. E. Denegri	50.00
Italian War Relief Fund Committee Contributions for January	125.00
Half proceeds of Concert at Astor House	398.13
	\$610.73
at 71.6	437.28
Total received	£50 Tls. 539.78

Remitted to Headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

1 D/D on London of £50.

1 D/D on London of £113.17.2 at Exch. 4/2% Tls. 539.78.

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.

II Delegato, M. DENROU.

## Club Music Section To Meet Tomorrow

A very attractive Chopin program has been arranged for this week's meeting of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club.

Among the numbers will be piano selections by Professor Harry Ore, Russian pianist, and songs by Mrs. Christiansen and Mr. B. Atwood Robinson.

The meeting will be held tomorrow at the home of Mrs. W. H.

Shanghai, February 26, 1918.

II Delegato, M. DENROU.

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Lacy, 16 Woosung Road, instead of on Friday. The program will begin at 5 p.m.

## Siccawei Weather Report

25.—Heavy or misty, fine and mild weather intermittent S.E. squalls on our coasts. The barometers have fallen moderately to considerably on the Chinese continent.

26.—Fine and mild weather. The barometers read considerably below the average. The breezes have veered to the south.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe	Mail	Local
101	3	1	0	dep. Peking	2	4	5
101	3	1	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	2	4	5
101	3	1	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	2	4	5
101	3	1	0	arr. Tientsin-East	2	4	5
101	3	1	0	arr. Mukden	2	4	5

Local	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Luxe	Mail	Local
5	3	1	0	dep. Tientsin-East	2	4	5
5	3	1	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	2	4	5
5	3	1	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	2	4	5
5	3	1	0	arr. Tientsin-East	2	4	5
5	3	1	0	arr. Mukden	2	4	5

## Shanghai-Nanking Line

dep. Nanking-Ferry

arr. Nanking

arr. Shanghai-North

dep. Shanghai-North

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# Business and Official Notices

## Special Notice to Mariners

No. 496.

China Sea.

Canton District.

Canton River.

Collinson Reach Barrier—  
Temporary alteration in characteristics of Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that the characteristics of the Collinson Reach Barrier (steamer passage) Light, Canton River, have been temporarily changed from a Group Occulting Red Light to a Fixed Red Light.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector,

Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 25th February, 1918.

16955

## National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs,

Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 23rd February, 1918.

16954

## NOTICE

S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU" sailing from Shanghai in the middle of March. Cargo for Seattle and Overland points of America to be accepted.

For further information apply to  
Telephone North 167.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

16958

If you need fashionable  
clothes go to

Henry  
the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,  
SHANGHAI

## A Fancy Dress Ball

in aid of

Palestine Restoration Fund

and

LOCAL CHARITY

Given by the Committee

of the

ONEIL MOISHE SYNAGOGUE

Tonight, February 27th

at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Admission \$3.00 including Supper  
TICKETS may be had at the ASTOR HOUSE  
HOTEL where tables may be reserved

16699

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## NOTICE

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

(Palace Hotel Building)

SUBSCRIPTIONS

From March 1st, 1918

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Daily ..... \$5.00

Every other day.. \$4.00

Twice a week.... \$3.00

Including Hair Cut and Shampooing  
once a month only.

16949

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Woosung Branch Train Service.

On and from 1st March, 1918,  
the present 11.10 a.m. train from  
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North  
will be retimed as follows:—

Woosung Forts Dep.	10.50 a.m.
Woosung Tseng "	10.55 a.m.
Wantsapang "	10.59 a.m.
Changwarang "	11.05 a.m.
Kiangwan "	11.17 a.m.
Shanghai North Arr.	11.25 a.m.

By Order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

16921

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling,  
Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also  
licences for Head Mafoos and  
Riding Boys for the half-year ending  
31st August, 1918, must be  
forwarded to the undersigned before  
6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March,  
1918.

Application forms will be found  
on the notice-board in the Grand  
Stand.

The Courses will be open for  
Training on Friday, 1st March,  
1918.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16951

PALACE HOTEL

GRAND CONCERT

on March 1st, at 9.15 p.m.  
given by

The Famous Mezzo Soprano  
MADAMOISELLE SYLA LANZA,  
from the Italian-American Co.

Kindly assisted by  
MME. DE REVERS (Soprano)  
MR. OCTAVE HODEIGE (Pianist)  
and

The Astor House Orchestra.

Tickets for sale at Palace Hotel  
and Astor House.

Admission ..... \$3.00.

16917

Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with  
full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,  
1A Jinkoo Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

## BILL SMITH SAYS

"A purpose, no matter how good, does not make good unless followed through; and to start out of nothing, even with a good purpose, requires ginger, and continuous ginger, even when backed by confidence in the essential idea offered."

Crawford's "Special Reserve" Scotch Whisky is obtainable everywhere.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch &amp; Co.

Sole Agents

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16898

Dr. JOHN  
PHRENOLOGIST  
18 Nanking Road  
Tel. Cent. 2278  
Cons. hours 5-7 1/2

ASK me for a reading of your life (HOROSCOPE); your good and bad tendencies, capacities, prospects for success, and provisions for the future.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?  
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.  
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,

25 North Szechuen Road.

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.  
Large Kippers 40 cents each.  
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.  
Large Size 40 cts.  
Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.  
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE &amp; CO.

1132-33 Broadway

Telephone North 639

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Lee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

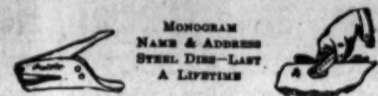
## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of  
CLUFF'S  
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits  
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone  
West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd  
Phone  
West 800

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

## NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that from the 1st February we have established ourselves as Auctioneers, House, Estate and General Brokers at 4 French Bund.

R. Fano, L. Basset, J. Chesmar.

16924

## COAL SUPPLY

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 1st, 1918, for 3,000 tons good quality Steam Coal.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of tender to be obtained from

The Purchasing Agent,  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK,  
Canton and Szechuen Roads.

16885

## NOTICE

DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W., 220 volts, Direct Current Belt-Driven Dynamo, alone or with Switchboard, with or without Oil Engine. APRIL DELIVERY. Reply, giving COMPLETE details to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

16899 F.28.

## CARGO OR PORT SAID

will be accepted per the s.s. "CALCUTTA MARU."

For further information please apply to  
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha,  
Export Department,  
Telephone North 167.

16948

## COAL COAL

Best screened coal delivered at following prices:—

Honan Anthracite (lump) ..	\$26.75
Hongay Anthracite .....	31.50
House Coal .....	27.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1 .....	25.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2 .....	23.50

Order Books upon Application.  
THE ITALIAN TRADING Co.,  
48 Peking Road.

16885

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back,  
(with bathrooms and verandah), to  
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family  
or two bachelors. Good table.  
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a  
large bedroom and sitting room  
combined with closed verandah and  
bathroom attached. Suitable for  
small family or bachelors, also a  
cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Central, furnished  
rooms, board optional. Apply 3,  
Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.

16888

TO LET, a large well-furnished  
room, with verandah and bathroom,  
suitable for married couple or two  
bachelors. Good table. Apply 1  
Young Allen Terrace, opposite  
Quinsan Gardens.

16831 F.28.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, three experienced young lady stenotypists and typists by established American import and export house. State experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

16961 F.27.

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Godown space in rear of International Bank Building, 2A Kiukiang Road, for about 3 months. Apply to Carter, Macy & Co., Inc.

16963 F.28.

OFFICES TO LET. New building, No. 38 Nanking Road, second floor. Large, small or in suites; prices from Tls. 30 to Tls. 50. consider offers. Apply on premises, representative, top floor.

16770

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET in Mission Compound at Pont Ste. Catherine, 2 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., partly furnished if necessary. Small garden. Address: J. W. Crofoot, West Gate, Shanghai.

16956 F.28.

MOKANSHAN HOUSE to let, Address J. W. Crofoot, West Gate, Shanghai.

16956 F.28.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Route Say Zoong to let, June, July, August, September, five rooms, small garden. Modern conveniences. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

16962 M.1.

TO LET, furnished, French-town, from 1st May for 5 months, small house with garden, 3 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and attic, telephone. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

16918 F.27.

TO LET from March, 1918, six-roomed house, furnished with garage attached, in French concession, one block from French Park. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

16926 F.27.

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.

16571

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by lady typist, work after office hours. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

16959 F.28.

YOUNG MAN (Britisher), 22 years, single, with 4 years commercial experience, desires a post in import and export firm. Good salary necessary, good prospect essential. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

16942 F.24.

COMPETENT Chinese stenotypist wants extra work after office hours. Salary reasonable. Please apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

16947 F.26.

WANTED by young American, position as office assistant. Speaks several dialects of Chinese fluently. A.I. references. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

16937 F.28.

WANTED, by an experienced young Chinese (at present employed), position as bookkeeper and typist. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

16935 F.28.

ADVERTISER, Korean, seeks position as cook in boarding house or family. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

16940 M.3.

POSITION WANTED by well-educated Chinese as interpreter, translator or general office clerk. Outport no objection. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

16919 M.1.

EXPERIENCED and steady worker desires work from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m. or later. A.I. references on request. For further particulars, please apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

16915 F.27.

POSITION WANTED by an American college undergraduate. Qualification, experience, etc., stated on appointment. Apply to Box No. 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

16933 F.27.

WANTED by an experienced young American (at present employed), position as clerical assistant or shipping clerk in any American, British or Ally firm. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

16894 F.22.

YOUNG LADY, American, would like to secure typewriting to do at home, evenings. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

16891 F.27.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, owing to dullness of trade, is open to consider working partnership in established firm. Thoroughly experienced in Chinese trade, and has knowledge of language: Will invest moderate capital. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

16960 M.5.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished house, or rooms and board, for family of three adults. Preferably with an American family. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

16946 F.28.

WANTED to rent, unfurnished house in Western district or French concession, the latter preferred. Five rooms with modern conveniences, garden. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

16932 F.27.

## Exchange and Mart

ONE pointer dog, brown, one year old, good worker. Good retriever land and water. Price Tls. 50 (Tals fifty only). Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

16939 F.28.

FOR SALE, an upright piano in excellent condition. Price Tls. 100-cash. Reason for sale: owner has bought a grand piano. Apply to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

16914 F.27.